THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,851—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

On and after January 1st, 1913, all communications to be addressed to the New Premises, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ALWAYS ASK FOR ZIG-ZAG BEST CIGARETTE PAPER

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1913				
18th Jan	SALSETTE	6300	MALWA	11000
25th ,,	ARABIA	8301	.....	...
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10300
8th ,,	CHINA	9000	.....	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd ,,	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
1st March	MOREA	11000	.....	...
8th ,,	PERSIA	8300	.....	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
22nd ,,	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
29th ,,	MANTUA	11 00	.....	...
5th April	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
8th ,,	ARABIA	8300	.....	...
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10 00	.....	...
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th ,,	PERSIA	8300	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

‡ INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Teaders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captains	To sail on
Bregenz	3905	A. de Petris	16th Jan 1913
Cleopatra	1039	N. Chersich	1st Feb. ,,
Semiramis	3902	F. Pavlesich	16th Feb. ,,
Gabbiati	3000	...	1st Mar. ,,
Habsburg	3279	E. Seberich	16th Mar. ,,
Cleopatra	1039	N. Chersich	1st April ,,
Semiramis	3902	P. Pavlesich	16th April ,,
Gabbiati	3000	...	1st May ,,
Habsburg	3279	E. Seberich	16th May ,,
Cleopatra	1039	N. Chersich	1st June ,,

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5300	R. Dannecker	28th Feb.
F. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Lova	28th Mar.
Austria	7553	G. Ratcich	28th April.

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back... ,, 750
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 579 to 641*
To London via Trieste and back. ,, 903 to 1088*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back.., ,, 525
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back. ,, 683 to 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back... ,, 675
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 529 to 591*
To London via Trieste and back. ,, 832 to 966*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS and LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
AUSTRIA	7583	D. Cosulich	6th Feb. 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
a Konig	400	Clittan	17th Jan. 1913
Frankfurt	310	Schut	3rd Feb. 1913
Kaiser	300	Schapp	15th Feb. 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN, AND PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

a Wireless Telegraphy Twin-screw.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

A. STRANDES & Co., Agents.

21, Meadows Street, Bombay, 19th December, 1912

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route via

Dumra ...1695 Thurs. 16th Jan. 9 a.m. † C.M.
Dwarka...1695 Friday 17th Jan. ‡ 6 a.m. direct.
Lhasa .. 2184 Mon. 20th Jan. 11 a.m.* P.D. & C.M.

† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebander, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra" 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 16th Jan., calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mohomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Barala" 3,143 tons, on Thursday, 16th January, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

S. S. "Palamotta," 3,413 tons, on Thursday, 23rd January, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 18th January.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,

Ballard Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

14th January, 1913.

GRINDLAY & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
†Merton Hall	4337	24 Jan.	...
City of Paris	9200	... ,,	25 Jan.
*City of Birmingham	7475	10 Feb.	8 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	.....	19 ,,
*City of Glasgow	8529	3 March	1 March
City of Karachi	5366	15 ,,	.....
City of Athens	5594	.....	18 ,,
City of Marseilles	8850	.....	5 April
City of Vienna	4672	9 April	.....
*City of Lahore	6875	16 ,,	14 ,,
†City of Benares	6973	.....	23 ,,
†City of Agra	4803	4 May	.....
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 ,,	5 May
*City of Sparta	5415	17 ,,	15 ,,
City of Manchester	5551	.....	21 ,,
City of York	7810	.....	31 ,,
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	12 June
City of London	9030	.....	19 July

* Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.
† These are "B" class steamers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	439	809
Liverpool	605	957	452	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE of CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay—Messrs. E. L. Sales and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

PAINTS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by

MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING, of London & Bristol, can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000
HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, Londons.
BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala.
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... ,, 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fangtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tilhliaj
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 237, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AT:—
Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID UP .....£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shiply and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M PETIT, Bart,
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

BOMBAY RACES, 1913.

There are no better Field Glasses in the world than those known as the GOERZ TRIEDER and the EMILE BUSCH BINOCULARS.

They are made for the Marine Service, for the Field and for the Theatre. Wonderful qualities, and the most extensive field of view, make them transcendentally perfect for use on the Race Course. They are as different to the ordinary field glass as a diamond is to a bit of glass.

There are many imitations of these excellent Prism binoculars offered at about a third of the price and under strikingly fancy names intended to conceal their origin, but which only prove their illegitimacy and orphanism. Such imitation may be accepted, therefore, as mere contrivances manufactured solely for the purpose of use as successful "Catch-pennies."

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS AND OPTICIANS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906, Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a. for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed when does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper, and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.,

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... ,, 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandausi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE, Agent, Bombay Branch.

101, Hornby Road.

CEMENT

HAETON BRAND.

GUARANTEED BEST

English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

BANKS.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised.	Rbls.	55,000,000
do. subscribed.	,,	45,000,00
		100,00,000=say £4,745,000
do. subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kuping Taels.		3,500,000=say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds ..	Rbls.	23,500,000=say £2,456,000
		£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—31, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bochara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Charkof	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all description of Banking business transacted.

H. S. BENNER, Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
33, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Ilollo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Thaiping
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Medan	Yokohama
Hankow	New York	

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p. m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG, Agent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent

Carlton House, Ostram Road, Bombay.

The Dunlop Grooved Pattern Motor Tyre is constructed scientifically by experts. Immense strength in the casing; symmetrical shape for speed and resilience; thick tread of the finest rubber ensuring durability.

Dunlop Rubber Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY, 3 Wallace Street; CALCUTTA, 3 Mangoe Lane; MADRAS, 188c Mount Road.

MONGINI BROTHERS CAKE SPECIALITIES.

From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before 9 a.m.

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—(Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)
GATEAU IDEAL—(Cream Pastry Cake.)
GATEAU FLAMANDE—(Lemon and Almond Cake.)
GATEAU SUBLIME—(Very light apricot-flavoured Cake.)
GATEAU St. HONORE—(Whipped-cream Cake.)

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHURCH GATE STREET.

Telephone No. 325. Telegram.—MONGINI, Bombay.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN, CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments, received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock. Soft shell Almonds and Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Chestnuts and Malaca Raisins, and Greek Figs.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE
WOMEN OF BOMBAY
will hold a
PUBLIC MEETING
AT
THE TOWN HALL,
ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15TH, AT 4 P. M., (S. T.),

To express their abhorrence at the attack on the VICEROY, and their admiration of the courage of H. E. LADY HARDINGE.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY SYDENHAM will preside.

Women of all Classes and Communities are invited to attend.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, ALSO SECOND-HAND BOILER AND ENGINE AND LEAD SCRAP, BRASS INGOTS, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m., (S.T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 12th February 1913, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out in the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office on payment of Re. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only), must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 10th January, 1913.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of INDIGENOUS STORES, required by the O. and R. Railway, during the 12 months, from 1st April, 1913, to the 31st March, 1914.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, copies of which can be obtained from the Chief Store-keeper, O. and R. Railway, Lucknow, on payment of Re. 3 per form.

The Tenders should be addressed to the MANAGER, O. and R. Railway, Lucknow, and will be received at his Office up to 12 O'clock noon, on FRIDAY, the 14th February, 1913.

The Tenders must be submitted in sealed covers, superscribed "Tender for the supply of Indigenous Stores".

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the whole of, or any part of the lowest, or any Tender.

By Order,
D. E. KEATINGE,
Chief Store-keeper.

Chief Store-keeper's Office,
O. and R. Railway,
Lucknow, dated 9th Jan., 1913.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of TOOLS and GENERAL HARDWARE, required by the O. and R. Railway, during the 12 months from 1st April, 1913, to the 31st March, 1914.

Tenders should be submitted on the prescribed form, copies of which can be obtained from the Chief Store-keeper, O. and R. Railway, Lucknow, on payment of Rs. 3 per form.

The Tenders should be addressed to the MANAGER, O. and R. Railway, Lucknow, and will be received at his Office up to 12 O'clock noon, on MONDAY, the 17th February, 1913.

The Tenders must be submitted in sealed covers, superscribed "Tender for the supply of Tools and General Hardware."

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the whole of, or any part of the lowest, or any Tender.

By Order,
D. E. KEATINGE,
Chief Store-keeper.

Chief Store-keeper's Office,
O. and R. Railway,
Lucknow, dated 9th Jan., 1913.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8 No. 5 dept. A and N. Co-operative Society Ltd., Bombay.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the office of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd., is REMOVED to Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, where all communications from this date should be addressed.

By Order,
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Central Bank of India, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, Gresham Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 24th JANUARY, 1913, at 4-40 P.M., (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Accounts for the period ending 31st December, 1912.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. A. J. Bilimoria, as a Director.
4. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

Bombay, 7th January, 1913.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 22nd January, to THURSDAY, the 6th February, 1913, both days inclusive.

NOTICE is hereby given that SIRDAR BOMANJI JAMASPJI DASTUR of Poona, Parsi Inhabitant, the surviving executor of the last will and Testament of SIRDAR DASTUR NOSHERWAN JAMASP, deceased, has agreed to the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate in Poona.

All persons having any claim or interest on in or to the said land or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, at No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise, the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same (if any) will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate in Poona, within the Suburban limits of Poona, in the Haveli Taluka, in the District of Poona, at Bund Road, bearing Survey No. 126, containing by admeasurement 5 acres and 5 gunthas or thereabouts, as per particulars following:—That is to say Sub No. 1 containing 2 acres and 1 guntha and paying an assessment of Rs. 6 per annum, Sub No. 2 containing 1 acre and paying an assessment of Rs. 1-8 per annum, and Sub No. 3 containing 2 acres and 4 gunthas and paying an assessment of Rs. 6 per annum, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the land belonging to the Boat Club, on or towards the South by the Bund Road, on or towards the East partly by land bearing Survey No. 195, belonging to the purchaser and partly by land bearing Survey No. 127, belonging to Hari Rawji Chiplunkar, and on or towards the West by land bearing Survey No. 128, Sub Nos. 4 and 5 belonging to Pestonji Pallonji, which said piece of land hereby assured formerly stood in the name of Mali Hari Narayen, and now stands in the name of the Releasor and Vendor.—Dated this 11th day of January, 1913.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

WANTED.

ADEN PORT TRUST.

WANTED, WORKING FOREMAN MECHANIC, to take charge of Steam Cranes and Oil Engines and other Plant, on Construction Work.

One year's agreement with prospect of permanency.

Salary Rs. 150 per mensem to commence.

Steamer fares paid.

Apply with copies of not more than 3 recent Testimonials to H. BERRIDGE, Esq., M. Inst. C. E., Port Engineer, Aden.

H. BERRIDGE, M. INST. C. E.,
Port Engineer, Aden.

DRAFTSMAN.

WANTED, a competent DRAFTSMAN, with experience in detail masonry drawings. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to

RESIDENT ENGINEER,
Tata Hydro-Electric Works,
Lonawla.

WANTED, in Apollo Bunder or neighbourhood FLAT for two Englishmen, furnished or unfurnished. Reply giving particulars and rent to Box No. 731, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AT ONCE, AN EXPERIENCED Eurasian or English SHORTHAND LADY TYPIST. Apply stating salary expected, and sending copies of testimonials (without both of which no application will be entertained) to Box No. 756, care of this Paper.

WANTED AT ONCE, Eurasian (Female) to LEARN BOOK-BINDING, Experience Unnecessary. Apply to Box No. 855, care of this Paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a Smart FOREMAN BINDER, speaking English. Apply with full particulars. Salary wanted etc., otherwise no application will be entertained to Box No. 595, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—2 FIRST CLASS PRINTING MACHINE MEN, those used to half tone and better Class Jobbing Work only need Apply to Box No. 468, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO LET at Naigaum, near Public Fountain, 5 minutes' drive from Dadar, a Bungalow with large compound, 10 rooms and stable. Open to inspection at any time. Rent Rs. 55. Apply to

Dr. BATLIWALLA,
Worli.
Telephone No. 2270.

TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, Shower and W. C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette".

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT.

(In aid of the Industrial Relief Works, "Ahmednagar").

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES
THE GOVERNOR AND LADY SYDENHAM,

On THURSDAY, THE 16TH JANUARY, 1913 at 6 P. M.,

AT THE
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION HALL,
Wodehouse Road, Wellington Lines, Bombay.

PROGRAMME:

1 Piano and Violin. ..... 3 Phantasie Stucke ..... Schumann.
Mrs. MILLARD—Miss GEDGE.
2 Song..... Der Wanderer..... Schubert.
Captain DRUMMOND.
3 Song ..... Mon coeur s'ouvre a ta voix (Samson and Delilah)..... Saint-Saens.
Mrs. WATSON.
4 Violin Solo.. "Air"..... J. S. Bach.
Miss GEDGE.

A short account of the industrial work being carried out on the Ahmednagar District will be given by Miss LATHAM.

5 Piano Solo.. Rhapsolie..... Liszt.
Mrs. MILLARD.
6 Song ..... Lorelei..... Liszt.
Mrs. WATSON.
7 Song ..... (a) Da Bist die Ruh..... Schubert.
(b) Adieu.
Captain DRUMMOND.
8 Violin Solo. (a) Berceuse..... Tschaikowsky.
(b) Alla Zingaresca.
Miss GEDGE.

Reserved Seats Rs. 4-0-0 and Rs. 2-0-0.
Seats can be reserved and Tickets obtained at Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ltd., Piano and Music Dept., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LAST WEEK.
WILLISON'S
TENTED SHOWS
AND
BORROWSKY'S
CIRCUS.
ALL THE WEEK, AT 9-15 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, AT 6-30 P. M.
FREE COUPONS FREE
issued for a
HANDSOME HORSE
AND
30 VALUABLE PRIZES 30
GIVEN AWAY SUNDAY NIGHT.
THIS EVENING,
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TENDERED THE
LADIES OF THE COMPANY.
GREAT VARIETY PROGRAMME
By all our Ladies.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15TH.
SPECIAL 6-30 P. M.,
BEFORE DINNER PERFORMANCE.
REDUCED PRICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving Pictures, THURSDAY, Feb 20th. For prospectus and particulars apply PROF. O.V. MULLER, M. A., Honorary Secretary, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY SYDENHAM,
AL FRESCO FETE
WITH MANY ATTRACTIVE SIDE SHOWS.
OPEN AIR PLAY
CALLED "WINNING HAZARD"
CONCERTS.
SALE OF WORK
in the beautiful gardens of the Cama Hospital
4-30 to 8 P. M., on FEB. 1ST,
IN AID OF THE GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.
ADMISSION 8 ANNAS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
By Arrangement with Mr. BANDMANN

THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD
Will be performed by
BOMBAY AMATEURS,
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. LORD SYDENHAM,
in aid of the
LADY CLARKE LEAGUE of MERCY to ENDOWMENT FUND,
on
FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY,
31st JAN., FEB. 1st, 3rd and 4th.
By kind permission
H. E. the GOVERNOR'S BAND
will form the Orchestra.
Prices:—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1.
Boxes 30, 25, 20, and 15.
Plan now open at S. ROSE & Co.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT,
THE LEAP TO DEATH.
THE GREAT STEEL SECRET.
BOBBY AND HIS DONKEY.
TOO MANY KIDS.
ANIMATED GAZETTE.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY,
6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; & 10 to 11-30 P. M.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.
EVENING CONCERT
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES
LORD and LADY SYDENHAM.
(In aid of the BUILDING FUND of the new BAPTIST CHURCH, Colaba.)
MONDAY, JANUARY 20TH, 1913, at 9-30 P. M.
Vocalists: Mrs. HALLIWELL.
Mrs. SWAN.
Mr. G. W. JOHNSON.
Mr. C. W. HOPKINSON.
Cello: Signor MORI.
Violin: Mr. C. W. HOPKINSON.
Recitation: Mr. HAROLD CIRCUIT.
Accompanist: Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE.
Plan and Tickets, MARCKS & Co., Fort.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 3.
Unreserved Rs. 2, and Re. 1.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops.

If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO

Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS,
Hull, England

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy:—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (cut a nail into it), it festered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Sergeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties
CURES ALL
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 8 months, 6 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance.

THE LAST DAYS OF A GREAT WARRIOR
SHOWN IN THIS WEEK'S STAR FILM
"THE PRISONER OF WAR"
OR
NAPOLEON AT ST. HELENA.
THE STORY OF BONAPARTE'S CAPTIVITY AND DEATH
Told in a Series of Striking Pictures.

PROGRAMME.

1. WILD MAN'S ESCAPE ..... (Comic.)
2. EGYPTIAN MAID ..... (Coloured Drama.)
3. REBELLIOUS BETTY ..... (Comic.)
4. PRISONER OF WAR ..... (Star Film.)
5. COWARD OR HERO? ..... (Drama.)
6. TONTOLINI PAYS VISITS ..... (Comic.)

HALF PRICES:—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.
CHARNI ROAD. TELEPHONE No. 1271.

THE PERIL OF THE ORIENT.

The abiding peril of the orient is FEVER and its attendant dangers.
At the first sign of FEVER, AGUE, or INFLUENZA,
take Batliwala's Ague Mixture or Pills,
Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobieitch, etc., in a day, Ans. 4 each.

Of all dealers, or of
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI, LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 5 Khatau Road, Cuffe Parade, Colaba Reclamation the very valuable and neat substantial made French-polished teakwood and blackwood house hold furniture, also English furniture, such as set of dining table and chairs, mirror back large sideboard, dumbwaiters, drawing-room suits of sofas and chairs, drawing-room centre and side tables and teapoys, marble and tiled top tables and teapoys, handsome mahogany, cabinets and plate stand at entrance, writing tables, book cases and stands, silk embroidered folding screen, English iron and brass bedstead, substantial made double and single mirror door almyras, clothes and hanging presses, dressing chests of drawers, English wash-hand tables, bedroom sofas, Jost fans, real large size gold gilt oil paintings size 7 ft. by 4ft. by Mulikar 12 side views of River Thames, Chubb's safe nearly new rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, cocks, rich glassware and crockeryware, chest of best electro-plated set of spoons, forks, fruit and fish knives and coffee set, American refrigerator ice-box rolls of new oil matting, etc., etc., the property of George Ashby, Esq., proceeded to England and other.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of 38 CASES of ASSORTED and CHOICE FANCY JAPANESE GOODS SUITABLE for PRESENTATIONS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 21st inst, at 2-30 P M, (S.T.), by order of the Bank concerned in the 1st floor of the house on the corners of Hummum St. and Meadows St., and opposite the shop of Messrs. Tarachand Parasram, jewellers, a consignment of 38 cases Japanese goods, just received from Kobe Japan, ex s.s. "Totomi Maru," consisting of satsume tease s, plates, cloisonne vases, old brassware, bronzeware, screens, hanging pictures, lacquered frames and trays, oil-paintings, Jardineers, wall-hanging cotton screens, crape goods, and other miscellaneous and assortment of Japanese goods, good for presentation and too numerous to mention.

The above will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve.

The same will be on view 3 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th January, 1913.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of January, 1913, sell by Public Action, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), the following:—

By order of the Concerned—
One case imitation trimmings, containing 1,515 bundles of 8 yards each, assorted colour.
On account of the shippers—
11 bales, each containing 200 S. H. jackets.
On account of the makers.
15 pieces Scotch tweed and Cashmere, 58ins. 60ins. by 7 to 56 yards piece.
Balance consignment of 40 pieces silk embroidered sarees (without borders).
On account of the Concerned—
10 dozen Armanian napkins.
50 pieces country-made cloth, 12 yards piece.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th January, 1913.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

JOB-PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 38, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on THIS DAY, the 14th January, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

The material for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 1A, 1B, 1-2: 42: 20-21: 16: 15: 41: 5: Case No. 45: 1: 22: 26: 27: 2: 3: Shatwadi Lane, Girgaum.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, THIS DAY, the 14th January, 1913, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

14 cases whiskey and liqueur, lubricating oil, cycle accessories, show cards, glass vials, steel joists, C. I. standers cigarettes, soap, empty gas cylinder, fire bricks, woollen yarn, stationery and rubber rings, wheat, betelnut, cloves, tamarind and rapeseed, iron nails, empty casks and waste papers, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 80 BALES COTTON AND 52 BALES HEMP.

Under instructions from B. B. & C. I. Railway Co., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) at the Company Colaba Goods Depot, near Tramway Company's Stables.

80 bales F. P. cotton, more or less damaged by fire and water Hathras City Press siding to Colaba Inv. No. 30 R R 4219 of 14-11-12.

52 bales (loose) hemp, damaged by fire and water Inv. 182 R R 97185 of 30-11-12.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweeping, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Wadi Bunder, Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, SATURDAY, the 31st January, 1913, at 2-30 p.m., at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot:—Bags of sweepings, cotton seed, wheat, linseed, hirda, rice, bajree, rapeseed, husk, E. cylinders, E. bags, iron bars, steel hoops, maha flower, E. casks, Ramtilli, ironware, Maka, Iron coke horns, P. Cotton, juwari, maha seed, castor seed, gram, toor, glassware, moog, dall, dry chillies, jagree, jawari, old records, lot of condemned sheets and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 14th January, 1913.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Luggage and Parcels etc, at the G. I. P. Railway Last Luggage Office, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56, Railway Act IX of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.):—

A quantity of unclaimed luggage and parcels, etc., particulars of which may be ascertained from the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 14th January, 1913.

BRASSO
THE FINEST POLISH FOR
all metal works
is
BRASSO
STOCKED IN ALL
Bazars.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Annas 14 per " *
*If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
*If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., AGENTS, for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

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CLAIMS PAID	£ 23,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED	8,170,000

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [13TH JAN., 1913

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 10th Jan. 1913

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway...	47	12,313
B. B. and C. I. Railway ..	40	48,600

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened steady at 1 4 1-16 T. T., 1-4 3-32 on Demand, and 1 4 11-32 for 3 months, sight credits. Business is still dull, the enquiry for Bank remittance being small, and private bills remain very scarce. For Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d. Mar.
Do. do France	...171 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...152 1-2
Shanghai "	...211 1-2
Japan "	...148 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened quiet at 95 1-16 for Cash and 94 15-16 for the Settlement and has declined 1-8 during the day, closing as under. A moderate business has been done.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs. 94 15 0 *
1st Settlement	...	" 94 13 0

BULLION :—

Bar Silver in London on Saturday closed unchanged for ready at 23 5-16, and 1-16 higher for delivery in two months at 29 3-8. Newyork was unchanged at 63 5-8. The local market opened 1-16 lower than Saturday's closing rates and has remained steady during the day with only a small business passing. Bar gold is steady.

Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs. 23 15 0
Australian "	...	" 23 15 0
Sovereigns "	...	" 15 0 0
Silver (as duty)		
Ready	...	" 72 10 0
1st Settlement	...	" 72 15 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 73 4 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	...	" 82 0 0
1st Settlement	...	" 82 5 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 82 10 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The American markets on Saturday closed with a trifling decline of 2 to 3 points in futures. Spot cotton in New Orleans advanced 1-16. The local market opened easier, the rate for good Broach being Rs. 317 and for fully good Bengal January Rs. 266. Speculators in the bazaar are manipulating the "sulta" rates in connection with option". There has been little enquiry during the day for forward delivery and prices have given way further. At Colaba good Broach was done at Rs. 314 and fully good Bengal at Rs. 264. Fine Khamgaon Akola January has been done at Rs. 311. Rates close irregular as under.

Ready cotton is quiet with little demand.]

QUOTATIONS :—

Fine M. G. Broach	... Rs.	327	March.
Good M. G. Broach	... Rs.	313 1-2	"
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	...	331	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	... "	327	"
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	... "	322-3	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	...	318-19	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	... "	310-11	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	... "	293	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	... "	283	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	... "	274	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	... "	263-4	Jan.
Sanguinad Dharwar	... "	324	Apl.-May.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	Dull.
Estimated Sales	...	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	...	12,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr
6 7 4	6 7 2	6 7 1
—01	—01	—01
Apr.-May.	May-June.	June.-July.
6 6 9	6 6 8	6 6 5
—01	—01	—01
July-August.	Aug.-Sept	Sept.-Oct.
6 6 2	6 5 1	6 3 6
—01	—01	—01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet.

We quote :—

Ready	...	... Rs. 7 14 0 B.T.
Api-May	...	... " 8 10 6 R.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi Api-May	...	Rs. 8 4 9 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	...	" 7 10 0 B.T.
Yellow " "	...	" 8 4 0 "

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Firm but quiet.

Bold White 85 p.c.	... Rs.	59 8 0
Mimkara	... "	60 8 0
Black Kutni	... "	48 8 0
Red Khandwa	... "	54 0 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet Nominal, We quote :—

Ready	...	... Rs. 13 0 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	...	... Rs. 99 0 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	...	... Rs. 27 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady.

We quote :—

Bold	...	... Rs. 47 0 0
Small	...	... " 46 0 0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	...	... Rs. 8 9 0 B.T.

WHEAT :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5 8 0 R.T.
White Delhi Apl.-May	... "	5 8 9 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	... ...	1,787 1-2
Bank of India	... ...	65 1-2
Eastern Bank	... ...	94
Indian Specie	... ...	71 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	—	155
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	...	181
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	...	21 3-4

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	... ...	570

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m., Saturday :—

Cotton	... ...	13,126 bales.
Wheat	... ...	19,422 cwts.
Linseed	... ...	367 "
Rapeseed	... ...	41 "
Gingellyseed	... ...	11,760 "
Poppyseed	... ...	9 "
Groundnuts	... ...	9,461 "
Castorseed	... ...	623 "
Rice	... ...	10,287 "
Myrabollams	... ...	2,358 "
Cottonseed	... ...	14,810 "
Mowrasseed	... ...	nil
Gram	... ...	10,521 "
Joowar	... ...	3,165 "
Maize	... ...	311 "
Barley	... ...	788 "

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	...	10,000
Tone of Market	...	steady.

Cotton Daly Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool—

Futures.	Latest closing	To-days opening.
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·75	6·76
Feb.-Mar. ...	6·73	6·74
Mar.-Apl. ...	6·72	6·73
Apl.-May ...	6·70	6·71
May-June ...	6·69	6·70
June-July ...	6·66	6·67
July-Aug. ...	6·63	6·64
Aug.-Sept. ...	6·52	6·53
Sept.-Oct. ...	6·37	6·38

Prices at 10-5 a.m.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 11th Jan. 1913, as compared with the statement for the week ending 4th Jan. 1913 :—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 4. Rs.	Jan. 11. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,09,88,028	1,10,41,769
Public Deposits at Branches	11,58,70,904	11,16,08,569
Other Deposits	8,034	6,027
Post Bills	24,70,681	18,71,357
Sundries	14,99,37,657	14,51,27,922
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	2,02,03,991	1,97,31,993
Other authorised Securities	7,97,523	7,97,013
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,00,66,418	2,13,87,365
Loans do. do.	3,77,94,998	3,64,79,612
Bills discounted and purchased	3,06,10,229	2,84,27,057
Dead Stock	2,39,382	2,39,482
Stamps	7,181	7,101
Bullion	7,37,279	7,17,787
Balances with other Banks	13,82,475	13,41,877
Sundries	6,58,165	3,43,690
Cash	3,74,05,021	3,56,73,930
	14,99,37,657	14,51,27,922

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th Jan., 1912, as compared with the statement of 28th Dec. 1912 :—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 28. Rs. a. p.	Jan. 7. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,83,00,000 0 0	1,85,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits at head office	1,93,16,024 5 7	2,18,74,875 11 10
Other Deposits, &c	16,60,43,817 9 10	16,73,03,255 13 3
Bank Post Bills, &c	8,83,216 5 1	15,72,570 7 4
Sundries	26,64,053 13 1	15,81,935 4 7
	22,77,07,122 1 7	23,08,32,757 5 0
ASSETS.		
Govt. Securities other authorised Investments	2,20,33,929 2 0	2,09,46,275 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	90,67,576 12 0	91,04,023 0 0
Accounts of Credit on do	3,47,07,258 3 7	4,18,37,681 6 2
Bills discounted, &c	5,18,98,066 12 7	5,25,16,640 4 10
Balances with other Banks	3,71,97,366 13 4	3,81,10,215 10 2
Ballion	20,50,702 3 3	17,97,759 4 6
Dead Stock	25,03,035 1 9	24,92,251 6 5
Stamps	12,969 5 8	12,729 15 8
Sundries	3,57,121 11 1	7,19,264 3 10
Cash, &c., at Head Office	15,98,33,026 1 3	16,75,37,350 3 7
Cash, &c., at Branches	6,78,74,096 0 4	6,32,95,407 1 5
	22,77,07,122 1 7	23,03,31,757 5 0

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	12,05,126	Increase.
Government at Branches	8,58,715	Do.
Other Deposits	12,59,538	Do.
Post Bills	6,89,354	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	10,51,197	Decrease.
Loans	71,30,423	Increase.
Accounts of Credit	6,18,574	Do.
Mercantile Bills	9,12,849	Do.
Cash at Head Office	4,32,136	Do.
Do. at Branches	50,10,873	Decrease.

Percentage 32·90.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

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For further particulars and Tickets, apply to the undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

DAILY EXPORTS—JAN. 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Scindia s—230 bales wool, B Hurbham; 17 bales hides, Enrico N Stein; 34 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 51 bales wool, K Khairaz; 110 bales wool, 110 bales cottonfly, 50 bales cotton waste, K Viram and Co; 48 tons oilcake, The New Mofussil Co; 7 bales hides, H N and H Esaa; 78 bales coat hair and wool, R M Kocka; 47 bales wool, J Kerra; 24 bales wool, R Agarchand; 1,000 cwts linseed, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—65 cwts horn, G Chedina; 65 cwts horns, J M Rahimtoola; 650 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co; 2,167 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros; 20 bales skins, Enrico N Stein; 195 cwts cattle horns, E Mahomed; 412 cwts myrabollams, Kalljandas Bros; 200 bales hem, S Ramkidas.

FOR NEW YORK.

Rakaia s—55 cwts ghandi medicine, 350 cwts cashudnuts, R Jeewandas and Co; 2,000 cwts L Pragjee; 7 bales skins, Enrico N Stein; 1,949 cwts myrabollams, S Cowerjee and Co; 102 cwts gum, P Jetbabhoy.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Scindia s—675 bales skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed, K Devchand and Co; 8,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Roxburg s—1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Navarra s—105 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy; 220 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 3,500 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 105 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—50 bales cotton, J Finlay and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ostmark s—2,001 cwts groundnuts, L Pragji; 50 bales hemp, K Viram and Co; 105 bales hemp, F Khoolchand; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 400 cwts cattle horns, E Mahomed; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co 310 bales hemp, H Govindjee.

Lord Ormonde s—220 bales cotton, M Nathoobhy and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ostmark s—29 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 31 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons.

FOR BREMEN.

Ostmark s—5,000 cwts gingelly seed and 1,000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Roxburgh s—300 tons old iron, G Hakimji and Co; 22,000 cwts gingellyseed, K Devchand and Co; 4,000 cwts gingelly seed, L Dreyfuss and Co.

Gymerie s—250 tons old iron, K M Nathoo; 52 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Sicilia s—1 case cotton, K H Kayam and Co; 5 cwts condiments, The Franco Indian Trading Co.

Sicilia s—100 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 42 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bregenz s—10 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 32 cwts animal gut, Ad Meyer; 999 cwts gingellyseed, G Bhimjee; 50 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co.; 2 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR VENICE.

Bregenz s—500 cwts linseed and 15 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Bregenz s—125 cwts olibanum, A H Mamji and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Himalaya s—75 cwts kismir, V Velji; 181 chests opium, P and O Company.

FOR KOBE,

Banca s—1700 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 1 bale cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

Kidtail s—500 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Naseri s—1300 tons manganesore, The M B Kaisha

FOR OSAKA.

Kintail s—500 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 21st Dec. 1912.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate cargs for week ending 21st Dec. 1912				
G. I. P. Ry.	2791·13	1907800	33127928	2509579
A.-D.-C. Ry.	125·83	48400	89 137	94453
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	5700	81793	8849
Total	2957·25	2021900	34106928	36128828
Earnings for corresp. 7 days ending 21st Dec. 1911				
G. I. P. Ry.	2791·68	2112842	29359400	31512246
A.-D.-C. Ry.	125·90	98912	887908	986822
B.-K. Ry.	40·29	4184	73932	78110
Total	2957·87	2215938	30661240	32577178
Inc. G. I. P. R.	— 0·55	a 145042	3728598	3583356
or A. D. C. R.	— 0·07	—a50512	+ 8229	— 42283
Dec. Baran				
Kotah R.	.....	+ 1516	+ 8861	+ 10377

B B & C I RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of traffic for week ended 28th Dec. on 1,827·66 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 1,94,000	Rs. 4,08,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 6,09,000
Or per mile of Railway	106	223	4	333
For previous 25 weeks of half year	53,20,946	75,22,462	1,90,456	13033867
Total for 26 week	55 14,949	79,30,462	1,97,456	13642867
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,44,631	4,51,019	39,158	7,34,808
Per mile of Ry.	134	247	21	402
Total to corresponding date	57,18,471	76,43,757	3,21,310	13683538

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 1,25 803
Do. to date ..... Rs. 40,671

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name, and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BULL.—January 7, at Agra, the wife of F. E. Bull, Superintending Engineer, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Coronation Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road.
Alhambra Cinematograph, Junction of Parel and Sandhurst Road.
"Maidania," 5-30 p.m. to 11-30 p.m.
Willison's Tented Shows at "Maidania," 9 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 12 p.m.

MAXIM :—"Don't fancy that you will lower yourselves by the sympathy with lower creatures; you cannot sympathise rightly with the higher, unless you do with those lower."—Ruskin."

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 3rd instant, left Aden at 9 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Salsette" will leave Bombay harbour at 2-30 p.m on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-1.
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Mahmad Express ...	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 13th October to 27th December 1912)		12-0

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion. B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March	Myrella la Jolie ... ... Bernican.
Overture	Le Roi D'yvtot ... ... Adam
Valse	The Chocolate Soldier ... Strauss
Selection	San Toy ... Jones
Characteristique	The Mill in the Forest ... Eilenberg
Selection	The Runaway Girl ... Monckton
Patrol	Siamese ... Lincke

MUSIC AT CHOWPATTY.—The Band of the 104th Rifles will play the following programme of music. By kind permission of Lt-Col. W. J. Walton and officers, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March	Entry of the Gladiators ... Fusik
Overture	France Luna ... ... Locke
Selection	The Bohemian Girl ... ... Koppey
Valse	Autumn Voices ... Lincke
Polka P (Sol)	Barbolienne ... Barwood
Selection	The Merry Widow ... Lehar
Idyl	Softly Unawares ... Lincke
Two Step	Countown Chimes ... ... Proyer

MUSIC AT "MAIDANIA."—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards will play the following programme of music at "Maidania" this evening under the direction of Mr. C. Cornfield, L. R. A. M. Bandmaster.

First programme.

Spanish March	A Bunch of Roses ... Chapi
Valse	Santiago ...
Overture	Egmont ... Beethoven
Selection	Floridora ... Stuart
Idyl	The Mill in the Forest ... Eilenberg
Serenade	La Paloma ... Yradiere
Selection	Rem. of England ... Godfrey

Second Programme.

Grand March	Le Prophet ... Meyerbeer
Valse	Lustige Bruder ... Volste it
Overture	Di Ballo ... Sullivan
	Reminiscences of the Plantation ... Chambers
Idyl	The Smithy in the Wood ... Michelis
Polka	The Wren ... Bucalossi
Selection	The Mikado ... Sullivan

MISSING PROPERTY.—Keshowji Ramdas, a dealer in dry nuts, having his shop in Goribdas-lane, Mandvi, has reported to the police that a canvas bag containing currency-notes and cash for Rs. 855 was stolen from his "pedi," on Sunday evening.

TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT.—A Hindu boy named Vishnu Moreswar (16) in trying to jump out of a tram-car in motion on Hornby-road, fell and was seriously injured. He was picked up unconscious and removed to the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

GOVERNOR'S VISITS TO THE NEW ADMIRAL.—H. E. Lord Syndenham, Governor of Bombay, visited H. E. Rear-Admiral R. H. Peirse, C.B., M.V.O.; Naval Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron, at Admiralty House, Mayo-road, at about 11-30 a. m. yesterday. Two salutes of 17 guns each were fired in his honour from H. M. S. "Highflyer, on the arrival and departure of his Excellency.

THE SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.—The ladies' Town Hall meeting to be held on the 15th inst. will take place at 4 p. m. (S. T.) and not at 4-30 as already advertised, and the collection that will be made at the meeting will be to defray the expenses of the carfast for the address to be sent to Lady Hardinge. Any surplus that will remain will go to a charity which will be selected by Lady Hardinge.

ARTICLED CLERKS.'—Meeting of the Articled Clerks Association was held last Saturday under the presidency of Mr. Nayan H. Pandia, M.A., LL.B., when the following resolution was passed:—"We the members of the Articled Clerks' Association in meeting assembled beg to express our great horror and abhorrence at the dastardly attempt made on the life of our beloved Viceroy his Excellency Lord Hardinge and offer our sincerest thanks giving to the Almighty for the providential escape of their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge."

ENTERTAINMENT TO DR. JAVLE.—On Saturday evening last, an entertainment was given to Dr. Moreshwar Chintaman Javle, a Municipal Corporator for G Ward, by the residents and ratepayers of the Ward on the occasion of his election as a Justice of the Peace and an Honorary Presidency Magistrate by the Government of Bombay. The gathering was a large one under the chairmanship of Dr. Sir Balchandra Krishna. Speeches were delivered by Dr. B. B. Dadarkar, and Messrs. J. E. Saklatwalla and Ramchandra Vinayek Ranjit.

ENGINE-ROOM FATALITY.—Sambhoo Vishram (25) employed as an oilman in the United Spinning and Weaving Mill at Charai-road, was seen going towards his engine with an oil-can yesterday. Shortly after, the engine stopped suddenly and a noise of something falling was heard. Some of the workmen ran up and found Sambhoo lying on the ground at the foot of the platform. The pulley-ropes which worked the pump had come off the fly-wheel, which showed that Shambhoo must have been caught in the ropes whilst they were in motion. He was dead.

WOMAN ROBBED.—Sahibanbee, a Mahomedan woman living at Morland road, has reported to the police that at noon yesterday she locked the door of her room and went to her stable. About any hour later, a boy named Ahmed came and asked for the key of the room, which he said, his father Hassan Currim wanted. The latter is the complainant's nephew and had been living with her. The complainant gave the boy the key. When she returned home she found that a wooden box had been opened with a duplicate key and currency, notes and sovereigns of the value of Rs. 2,020 stolen therefrom. Hassan has since disappeared.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—The Students' Brotherhood re-assembled last Sunday after the vacation, and the opening address of the session was delivered by Professor S. L. Joshi, of the Baroda College, on "The Value of Ideals—a message to all College Men." The Rev. Dr. Scott, of the Wilson College, presided. Resolutions expressing indignation at the attack on H. E. the Viceroy, and gratification at the honour conferred on H. E. the Governor of Bombay were proposed in suitable speeches by Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, barrister-at-law, and Prof. P. A. Wadia, respectively, and unanimously passed.

BACK TO THE FATHERLAND.—It will be remembered that some time ago H. B. M's Consul at Jeddah made a representation to the Government of India in regard to the urgent need of assisting stranded Hajis. Information has since been received that the Government have decided to pay the stranded Hajis' passage from Jeddah to Bombay. There are about five hundred awaiting embarkation, and the fare being Rs. 40, the Indian Government will have to incur an expenditure of Rs. 20,000 in this connection. The local Government of Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company has received instructions to place five hundred passage tickets at the disposal of the British Consul at Jeddah for issue to those really in need. The steamer "Humayun" will leave Bombay for Jeddah in a day or two and will bring most of these unfortunate men back to India.

THEFT OF VALUABLE PARCELS.—Ramchandra Rogunath, a commission agent of Vithalwadi, rent two of his servants, named Narayandas Ramchandra and Ellahibux Gulla, with five parcels containing gold and silver of the value of Rs. 2,200 to the Mumbadevi Post Office with instructions to despatch them up-country. Two of the parcels were weighed, stamped and duly delivered to the postal authorities. As the servants ran short of stamps for the remaining three, Narayandas went to the Kalbadevi Post Office, leaving the parcels in charge of Ellahibux, who is only a lad of ten. During the absence of Narayandas, a well-dressed Bania went up to the boy and giving him a pice, requested him to go and get some bidees for him. Ellahibux complied, leaving the parcels in charge of the Bania. When he returned, he missed the Bania as well as the three parcels, which contained gold and silver of the value of Rs. 1,500.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Lourenco Marques and other places in South Africa per s. s. "Umfuli," via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 pm. on Wednesday the 15th inst.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd s. s. "Bregenz" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 11 a. m. on Thursday the 16th inst. Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s. "Armand Behic" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 9 a. m. on Thursday the 16th inst. Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mail for France closes at the same hour.

ADDRESS TO DR. GIDH AT THE G. M. COLLEGE:—On Saturday, an address was presented to Dr. Y. D. Gidh, senior tutor in Anatomy in the Grant Medical College, by the students who, assembled in large numbers. Dr. Meyers presided and other Professors of the College were present and expressed their appreciation of the senior tutor's services. The principal spoke in right terms of Dr. Gidh and expressed his entire agreement with the purport of the address presented by the students. The principal characterised Dr. Gidh as one of the neatest medical practitioners in Bombay with whom he had the pleasure to work and as having won the golden opinion of all professors of the College. A silver casket containing the address was then presented and after garlanding the guests, the meeting dispersed amid cheers.

HONOUR TO A PRABHU VETERAN.—A meeting of the Prabhu friends and admirers of Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cassinathji, J.P. was held on Sunday last in the Zaoba Shri Ram Mandir, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to publicly recognise his various services to the Prabhu community. There was a large assembly, including a good number of ladies, to witness the proceedings. Mr. Vinayekrao Ramchandra Laxmanji was voted to the chair. The Hon. Mr. Justice Rao moved a resolution, and supported it with an elaborate narration of the Rao Bahadur's services to the community since 1885, first in connection with the improvement of the health camps and last but not least in obtaining a handsome donation of Rs. 3,000 for the Seminary Building Extension Fund from Mr. Gajanan Vinayek Pandurang Velkar. The resolution ran thus:—"That this meeting is of opinion that the invaluable services, rendered by Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cassinathji, J. P. to the community in various ways, in a long series of years, should be commemorated. This was carried and a committee was appointed.

INQUESTS.

KNOCKED DOWN BY AN ENGINE.

Kalodin Bhojo, a Pardeshi in the service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, working at Colaba, was accidentally knocked down by an engine attached to a local train at Colaba station, yesterday. Both his legs were crushed, and he was removed to the Gocouldas Hospital, where he died.

An inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, and a verdict of accidental death recorded.

RUN OVER BY A CYCLE.

A Mahomedan boy, named Nur Mahomed Ramjan, 9, was crossing Bipon-road at 4 p. m. on the 4th inst., when he was knocked down by a cyclist, who rode away immediately. The boy sustained a cut on the right leg and was taken to the Sir. J. J. Hospital, where he was treated and allowed to go home. Tetanus, however, set in, and the boy was again taken last on Saturday to the hospital, where he died the next day.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Two European police sergeants were placed on the 13th inst., before the Police Commissioner, Calcutta, on charges of theft and assault. Owing to some difficulty in identification, they were not sent up before the Magistrate, but were dealt with departmentally.

It would appear that the effort recently made to revive the rickshaw in Calcutta has failed, for it is seldom that one of these vehicles is now seen on the public streets. The Indian cooly is by no means the type of man who would make an efficient "puller," whereas a single Chinaman in Singapore and the Further East is able to convey two passengers a distance of thirty miles with only a few brief stoppages for refreshment, and then be ready for another hire.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

CORRESPONDENCE.

European Defence Association.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As representing the Council of the European Defence Association, on behalf of which body I am about to visit Bombay, I venture to solicit your valuable assistance in furtherance of the work which it is my object to accomplish.

The Secretary of the Association, Mr. H. R. Pinckridge, visited your city in October last and as the result of his endeavours to bring to the notice of your non official community the aims, objects and advantages of the organisation, in the interests of which I have arranged to undertake a tour round India, several prominent representatives of your city have joined the Association, the number of Bombay members at present on our register amounting to 60.

The history of the Association and of its recent re-construction on popular lines to meet the demand of non-official European public throughout India for the creation of a wide-spreading organisation to protect the interests and to voice the opinions, as a whole, of the vast community which is, at present, partly sectionally represented and partly totally unrepresented, has during the past year been freely ventilated. In order, however, that a more complete understanding may be arrived at, on all the points at issue, than can be condensed into the brief space of a letter, I venture to send you for your information a copy of a pamphlet, setting forth all that is claimed on behalf of the Association.

The time has now arrived when, if the Association is to be permanently established on its wider basis and to maintain its position as the one and only powerful organisation of its kind in the country, it must be supported on the liberal scale which it so clearly deserves and which it has every right to expect.

The Association should appeal to all, both in its objects and in its methods; for, in promoting the welfare of its members and in focussing and ventilating their opinions it, takes up no antagonistic attitude. On the contrary, protestive though its aims be, its governing principles are, nevertheless, those of loyalty to, and co-operation with, the constituted government of the country, sympathy with all law-abiding classes and an attitude of conciliation in all matters, in so far as such an attitude is compatible with the due safeguarding and furthering of the interests committed to its charge.

It is reasonable to expect that an organisation, such as this, should meet the whole-hearted and ready support of all non-official European residents in India. The subscription has been fixed at a nominal sum (Rs. 5 per annum)

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Strength and Blood use the pure Greek Grape Wines & Brandies.

Which have gained the *Highest Prizes* (GRAND PRIX) in recent exhibitions of Paris 1900, Liege 1905. Bordeaux 1907, Bruxelles 1910, for their *excellent qualities*.

	Per Bottle Rs. a.
DESERT AND MEDICAL WINES.	
Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2 14
Empress Sweet, Vintage 1884	5 8
Saravalle, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality	2 11
Malvasia, White	2 15
Malvasia Gutland, Red, Sweet Wines very very old	3 0
" " White do do	3 12
Port Wine, White old dry...	2 0
Port Wine, Red	2 0
Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2 4
TABLE WINES	
Mores, Vin de table, Red...	1 10
Demestica, Vin de table. Red	1 13
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	2 0
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)...	2 15
Mores, Vin de table, White	1 11
Demestica, Vin de table, White	2 0
SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.	
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage 1884	5 8
Marsala de l'Achaia	1 12
Malaga de l'Achaia	1 12
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1 9
SUPERIOR BRANDIES.	
Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	4 8
" 1895 (two crown)	5 8
" 1890 (Princes)...	7 0
" 1887 (Royal)	7 8

SOLE IMPORTERS
TH. VAFIADIS & Co.
20 ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa 950 tons, Captain H. M. Cuttiush sailed on Monday for Karachi via coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Lindsay 2469 tons Captain A. Scotland arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday from Durban December 28 with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Canara, 3889 tons Captain K. Phillips arrived in harbour on Monday from Rangoon January 4 with a general cargo and rice.

The steamer Kabringa 2935 tons Captain E. G. Skett, arrived in harbour on Monday from Newyork 2nd November with a general cargo and lubricating oil.

The Hansa Line steamer Lichtinfels, 75 8 tons, Captain H. Walldorf, will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Islanda, 2350 tons Captain Rait, sailed on Monday for Galle, for order.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R.I.M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer ..Capt R A Nugento.....R N Flagship
R I M S Dalhousie ..Comdr C G Sinclair .. Troopship
H M S Alert ... .Comd: H C Somerville .....Sloop
H M S Sphinx .. ..Comdr Geo J Todd .....Spl Ser St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—JAN 13.

Arcadia .....3513 Barcham ....P & O Co
Alconda .....2491 Watts ....T M & Co
Baroda.....1393 peany.....Barrel 9 1 13
M M & Co
Clan McNaughton ..3103 McPherson ... ..J F and Co
Dunrobin .....2419 arr ....T M & Co
Islan ia .....3361 Rait ....M M & Co
Lawos.....1317 Boon..... .....Arab Steam Ltd
Li g[illegible] .....9.0 Manley..... .....M M and Co
Mas-ilia.....Comdr Mahlis ... ..Turkish G Boat
Mozaffar ... . 253 Nazoli ... ...Persian Govt
Naseri .....911 Marsh...Persian Gulf ..B & P S N Co
Ocean .....2470 Christensen ....
Rabindra .....1899 Batter ....M M and Co
Canara .....3,883 Phillips ....M M & Co
Kabringa.....2,925 Skett ....
Clan Lindsay....2,499 Scott..... .....J Finlay & Co
Angus.....?.320 Dickens ....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JAN. 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Navarra ...	23 7 Million ...	..	.....		T M & Co
B Chanda	3,921 Cunningham		.....Ant	..24.....	P & O Co
C&R Banos	3794 Potter		20-1		P & O Co
D&E Rakala.....	3360 Smith.....				W & A G & Co
F Obra.....	3521 Fenwick.....	.....			M M & Co
M Devanha	4785 Hickey...	Shanghai ...		24-1-13	
N Haulwen .....2313 Tod...		..Philadelphia...		18 1 ..	
					J P & Co
O Kintail.....	..?,231 Saunders ...	.....			T M & Co
P Asturturn.....?,151 Maclins...	.....			Echi.....	
					W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Himalaya .....3710 Evans...	...	..Shanghai ...	15-1...	P & O Co
2 Scindia ...3253 Kelso ..	Liverpool ..	W & A G & Co		
3 Bregenz..	360 A parth ..	A bby S NCo		
4 Gymric.. .. ..2?98 Rival	Jeddah ...	13 3...		W & A G & C.
5 Lord Ormonde .....2538 Grieve...	Hull ...	M M & Co		
6 Scaliabis.....137 Mazanzi...	Genoa ..	15-1...	R Line	
7 Uliana	3383 Rait	15-1 ...	M M & Co	
8 Norburg.....2126 Harrison	...	Genoa ..21-1 ..		Morison & Co
9 Licutenfels.....3128 Wallpoff	Karachi...	12 1 ..		W & A Graham & Co
10&11 City of Paris ..5915 Campbell &c	...	K N & Co		
12&13 Arabia .....4094 Palmer...	London...	P & O Co		
14 Kora ....570 Elton...	Hamburg...	M M and Co		
15 Ostmark.....2031 Peter	19-1 ..	T M & Co		
16 Mansuri .....2042 Gorst.....	Jeddah	15-1...		B & P S N Co

P & O Dock

Edith.....1815 Bassbing.....	Repairing ...	J M & Co	
Saraswati .....443 Ebram ..	Repairing ..	B & S N Co Ltd	
Netravati.....699 Faki	N F...	N F...	Bo S N Co

H W V D

14 Dumra.....	7.2 Morrison ...	Basrah...	M M & Co

H W P D

Indravati.....	513 Ismail ...	.....	Bo S N Co
Kaveri.....553 Mahomed.....	.....	.....	B S N Co
Ponnini.....55? Dawood.....	.....	.....	Bo S N Co
Cowlaid	..762 Ebrahim.....	.....	Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
13	Clan Lindsay.....	Scotland	Durban, Dec 28
	Kabrinja	Skelt	New York, Nov 23
	Canara.....	Phillips	Rangoon, Jan 4

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
13	Lhasa	Cuthbush	Karachi, &c
	Islanda	Rait	Galle

The following vessels obtained portclearance on Monday:—
Steamer Lichtenfels, Walldorf, for Karachi.

The following vessels began to load on Monday:—
Steamer Naseri, for Kobe, &c.
do Dumra, for Persian Gulf.
do Chanda, for Antwerp.
do Bankura, (to arrive) for Persian Gulf.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer "Armand Behic," left Colombo for Bombay on 12th instant and she is expected here on Wednesday the 15th instant at 11 a.m.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer "Cleopatra", from Trieste, left Aden on the 11th instant and is due here on the 16th instant morning. The same Co.'s steamer "Gastein", from Trieste, left Aden on the 12th instant and is due here on the 17th instant evening.

The Ellerman Line steamer "City of Birmingham", passed Barbora on the 12th instant and is due to arrive here early morning of the 18th instant.

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MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 2 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 2 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 2 0	do.
do. do. 125° (in bulk)	3 8 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All cans oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No, 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ltd."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE
NOISELESS NAPIER,
THE PROVED BEST CAR.

"TATLER," 13th November, 1912, writes of NAPIER Cars:
"The acme of perfection of design and finish."
"BYSTANDER," 6th November, 1912, writes of NAPIER Cars:
"It is a wise policy that leaves the cheap vehicles to fight out their own salvation and develop a distinct type of car, in which price is subservient to the requirements of high grade."
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To the motorist or would-be motorist of restricted means, we would remind them that it is the upkeep expenditure on a car which has to be considered and which really hurts. So do not forget that cars turned out purely "at a price" are no the most economical. NAPIER means proved economy in upkeep and a car obtainable at a moderate price, the special feature being

LOW PETROL CONSUMPTION;
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BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 14th January, 1913.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENCE.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

THE MALAY PENINSULA.

THE gift of a battleship by the Federated Malay States has drawn attention to a part of the world quite close to us but one which is known to remarkably few notwithstanding its many attractions. One of the most interesting and delectable regions of the tropical world, is the description applied to the Malay Peninsula. A rainfall which is distributed throughout the year clothes the landscape with verdure and tempers the fierce heat of the sun to an extent remarkable in a country which is situated entirely within the first and seventh parallels of latitude. "There are no great expanses of sterile plains and gaunt and inhospitable rocky wastes to subtract from the sum of its physical attractions. From a deeply indented coastline, washed by a placid sea of azure hue, rise lofty uplands which are carried in a series of ridges until they finally merge in a mountain range whose summit is lost in the clouds. Numerous streams intersect the land, winding through tangled forests and cultivated clearings, bearing with them to the sea the rich detritus torn from the mountain-side in the remote interior. Islands of emerald green bestud the ocean in sufficient proximity to the mainland to add to the infinite variety and charm of a scene which never surfeits the eye. Thus vividly Messrs. Arnold Wright and T. H. Reid, in a timely volume on the Peninsula, published by Mr. Fisher Unwin, which places on record a remarkable story of British progress in the Middle East. As with so many tropical countries, a veil of mystery, apparently almost impenetrable, obscures the early history of the Malay Peninsula. Theories, more or less fantastic have been advanced both in the present generation and in past centuries relating to the part that Malaya played in the economy of the ancient world. According to Portuguese tradition there was in the earliest centuries of the Christian Era, a regular trade between Egypt and the Coromandel Coast and from thence to the Malay peninsula. But the history of the country can never with certainty be written, for no monuments or archæological remains are anywhere to be found, and everything must continue vague.

That, however, matters little; what is of more importance is that instead of the internecine strife, which only a few decades ago impoverished and depopulated the peninsula, there is now peace and prosperity and those interested in the development of the States recognise that they are in the presence of the making of a great country; that the constituent elements are present for the building up of a tropical dependency of surpassing material and political importance. Messrs. Wright and Reid regard Malaya as a miniature India rather than a colony, the three chief centres answering to the presidency cities. The Federated Malay States are comparable to the Mofussil of India, Siam standing in much the same relation to Malaya that Afghanistan does to India. Of course, admit the writers, the parallel must not be pushed too far, though broadly speaking the principles which govern the two areas are sufficiently analogous to demand that the future of Malaya shall be considered in strict regard to them. All the future is a question of administration and of wise statesmanship at the head of it. It is asked that in dealing with the country the Home Government shall "think imperially" and there is justice in the request for the States have shown that they have already begun to think and to act imperially. It is recognised that Malaya stands at the parting of the ways. The first stage on the long and difficult road of moral regeneration and commercial and political development has been passed. She may now go ahead to heights of fame never touched in the chequered history of the Malay race; or as regards a part of the area, she may drop back into the welter of anarchy in which the whole population of the peninsula wallowed only a few decades since. If the example of the Federated States be followed it is felt that the future will be a period of progress and advanced civilisation, for the record of the federation is a remarkable and a gratifying one. "In the story of modern civilisation it takes a high place as an example of what can be done by able and conscientious administrators acting on sound principles." Where once was almost impenetrable forest inhabited by pirates, and into which a white man penetrated at his peril, there is now hardly a part of the area of the Federated States that has not been brought into touch with civilisation by well made roads. A railway runs from one end of the peninsula to the other. Thriving towns are becoming more numerous; agriculture and mining are increasingly profitable, education progresses, and a judicial system has been set up which is acknowledged to be worthy of the highest traditions of the British judiciary.

As we pointed out at the time the contribution to Imperial Defence was announced, the annual surplus of the Federated States is recorded in millions and on the strength of that reductions in taxation are urged. Those who would induce non-federated states to join in the federation, would employ the surpluses for the improvement of these states but to that plan there is much objection and many would not have their financial position weakened by amalgamation with the colony and partnership in its responsibilites. Against this it is urged that the Federated States did not make themselves; that they were made by extraneous aid from the colony and without the support they received in the initial stages of their development they would not have been able to attain such a phenomenal success. Here it is that imperial interests are affected and it is felt that after the opening of the Panama Canal, Singapore will become the pivot on which will turn operations of vital importance to the Empire. That being so it is argued that behind that stronghold must be a consolidated territory to give strength of purpose and directness to our policy as a division of responsibility would have a weakening effect. Again it is argued that the Malay Peninsula is really a great outpost of the Indian Empire and when railway communication between the two countries is established, the territory will be brought into direct touch with the military system of India and "it will be possible, by an arrangement with Siam, which it should not be difficult to make to mobilise rapidly there a great fighting force in a time of crisis for use, if need be in support of naval operations in the Pacific." When an expeditionary force for service in Manila had its rendezvous in the Straits the fact had a great influence in securing the success of our policy, and history might repeat itself. Such being the case, imperial interests must encourage the federation of the whole of the States. But upon this subject public opinion is greatly divided; hence the feeling that the present is a critical period in the history of the peninsula.

ABERCORN'S FRENCH DUKEDOM. THE late Duke of Abercorn was unique in holding peerages of the United Kingdom of Scotland, of Ireland and of France, no other single individual being so fortunate as to unite in his person the hereditary nobility of these four countries. His title in the peerage of France was Duke of Chatellerault and has a curious history. This Duchy was bestowed so long ago as the middle of the sixteenth century by Henri II, King of France, on his remote ancestor the Earl of Arran, a famous Scotch politician who was for some time Regent of Scotland for the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, as he was nearest of kin to the throne through his grandmother. Regent Arran was a vacillating man in his policy and for sometime he leant strongly on the side of France and against England, and even concluded an arrangement with that country by which he consented to bring about a marriage of his young ward, Queen Mary, with the Dauphin in 1548. The next year the French King conferred on him the Duchy of Chatellerault in Poitou with a pension of twelve thousand francs as a reward for this service to his interests. It was openly held at the time to have been the bribe offered to the weak Regent in order to fix him on the side of France. But the match arranged by him did not come off and he himself, after various vicissitudes lost power and influence and became a fugitive from his country. When the King of France saw himself disappointed in his hopes of uniting by marriage between Queen Mary and the Dauphin, the Queen of Scotland and France, he was naturally wroth with Arran and confiscated his Duchy which he afterwards made vain efforts to recover, though he succeeded in getting back in lieu of it a reduced pension of four thousand francs and plate worth fifteen hundred crowns. But the bare title of Duke of Chatellerault, by which he was known during his lifetime was inherited by his descendants in the direct male line till it failed in 1651, by the death on the Field of Worcester of the second Duke of Hamilton, who left only a daughter behind. According to the French letters patent granting the title, the succession to it was limited to 'descenden des males en male' and thus the daughter could not inherit the title. The Scotch dukedom of Hamilton in the family, however, descended through the female line only to special remainders, to the Douglas family and is, at present, held by the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. The late Duke of Abercorn was descended from the third son of Regent Arran and being thus in the male line of descent, he claimed the French title of Duke of Chatellerault so late as fifty years ago after it was supposed to have expired for more than two centuries. This claim does not seem to have been contested in France, which was then under Napoleon III who, however, ignored the Duke of Abercorn's claim of 1862. The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, too, then asserted a claim to this title, and though it was not a strong one, the French Emperor leant towards it, but issued fresh letters patent creating him Duke of Chatellerault. This action of the French Court of the second Empire is considered by competent authorities to be ultra vires, as the title was previously and validly held by the Duke of Abercorn.

PET DOGS. "THE husband, or the dog?" asked a correspondent in a well-known London daily, "which would the average woman save in case of fire?" One would have supposed that the answers would have been unanimous, but such was not the case. Pseudonyms such as "Commonsense," and "Fido's Missis" concealed the identity of ladies who believed that the canine pet should be aided first; one correspondent argued that a pug-dog, however fat, would be easier to carry down a ladder than a husband who weighed fourteen stone. Another dame was of opinion that a man who could not be depended upon to look after himself when his house was on fire, was really hardly worth saving. There were one or two dissentient voices, raised principally by spinsters who displayed a quite pathetic enthusiasm on the subject of the value of husbands, but nearly all the wives who possessed pet dogs were strongly of opinion that their helpless favourites had the prior claim to consideration. As there is nothing new under the sun, we need hardly be surprised to discover that this apparently ultra-modern controversy is in reality about eighteen hundred years old. The subject was thoroughly threshed out by the leaders of society in Imperial Rome and then, as now, the general opinion was that the husband's safety would probably be a mere afterthought. Juvenal was quite bitter on the topic. He seems to have been goaded into exasperation by the contemplation of the wasted caresses which Roman ladies lavished upon their pets. He sneered at their emotion in the theatre, when the sacrifice of Alcestis aroused their enthusiasm. "Indeed," he wrote, "not one of you would hesitate to purchase the life of a favourite dog by the death of your husband." Juvenal's opinion of womankind has been echoed down the centuries by many other writers, who have condemned women for keeping these "sillie poore shifts to share their uirksome idlenesse," but truth compels the authors to confess that men have also shared the feminine weakness for toy-dogs, both before and after the days when the merry monarch set a kingly fashion for tiny spaniels. His successor James II, was no whit behind the modern wife in his estimation of the value of dogs, for on one occasion when he was on a wrecked ship, he ignored the danger of his fellow-passengers, and cried despairingly, "save my dogs, oh! save my dogs." It would almost seem, if one were to take the opinion of these enthusiasts, that the dog belongs to a higher order of creation than man; Mark Twain has delivered a sly thrust at dog-lovers in his advice to the individual who wanted to get into heaven. He says—"Leave your dog outside, Heaven goes by favour, if it went by merit, you would stay out, and the dog would go in."

THE NEW OPIUM EDICT. THE latest news from China shows in a striking manner how entirely inadequate are the measures, which have so far been taken to assist the Indian opium merchant to obtain fair treatment. All that has been done is the suspension of the opium sales in India—and even this was done with apparent reluctance—while the insufficiency of this measure is emphasised by the circumstance that on the very day, when a telegram announces details regarding the suspension of sales in Bengal, a message is also received from China, announcing a new edict, which is even more drastic than any of those which have so far been promulgated. Hitherto the prohibition to smoke opium has, although widespread, been only partial, and has been declared in a series of provincial decrees applying to particular portions of the Empire only. Now an Imperial Edict, reported to have been issued in Peking, and applicable to the whole of the Chinese Empire, has entirely forbidden the smoking of opium and has ordered all opium shops to close. This is a very plain intimation from China that she does not mean to allow Indian opium to reach the interior of the country, until she is absolutely forced to do so, and she is evidently trading on the weakness of the British Government. It confirms our own view which we have previously expressed, that China is hoping by a display of obstinacy to induce Great Britain to come to her for terms. Her present action is however, such an impertinent flouting of all British claims that we trust it will have an opposite effect. We suppose there is a limit to the quantity of slights and snubs, which Government will stand, and we hope, if for nothing else than the sake of British dignity, that China is now getting close to that limit. She should be given a sharp lesson that such a deliberate breach of the terms of a treaty cannot for a moment be tolerated, and the Chinese Government should be forced either to permit the opium stocks at Shanghai to go up-country for sale, or to purchase them itself.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 3rd instant, left Aden at 9 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

THE ballot held on Monday, in the rooms of the Bombay Millowners' Association, for the purpose of electing a chairman for the current year, resulted in the election of Mr. J. F. Bradbury, of the firm of Messrs. Bradbury and Co., Agents of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., and the Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ltd.

H. E. the Governor has commuted the death sentence passed by the Sessions Judge of Mymensing on Abdulla Sheik for murder, to one of transportation for life.

CALCUTTA.

City of Gaiety and Death.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Port Trust Affairs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 11.

It would be hard to conceive a gayer capital than Calcutta at the present moment. The city is as full as it can contain, and the hotels and boarding houses are doing a roaring trade. The races, which attract competitors from the four corners of India, and spectators from all over the British Empire, are in full swing. This afternoon the big handicap for the King-Emperor's Cup will be run, and H. E. Lord Carmichael, who goes to the course in full state, will present the prize to the fortunate winner. At night he will be present at the dinner of the Calcutta Turf Club. To-day will also see the culmination of a big fancy fete at Belvedere in aid of local charities. In addition to these outstanding engagements, there is the garden party which the Catholic Association of Bengal is giving, at Park Street, in honour of Dr. Kenealy, the Archbishop of Simla, who, by the way, is the only Britisher in the Roman Catholic hierarchy of India. But all that I have enumerated is not enough to exhaust the Ditcher's capacity for enjoyment. Three theatres are going sixteen annas in the European quarter, a bioscope, a skating rink, and two circuses on the maidan. In the native quarter there is a theatre to every large thoroughfare, and each is nightly packed to the doors. It would bewilder me to count all the cricket matches down for negotiation, as the sporting reporters would say; and there is no end to the invitations to private tennis parties.

And yet, Calcutta is not a city wholly given over to pleasure. Apart from trade and commerce which are booming, there is great intellectual and spiritual activity, not the least important part being religious and philanthropic movements; but, of course, with the elections to the Bengal Legislative Council in progress, politics loom large, and with educated Indians, are an absorbing interest.

THE YEAR 1913.

You would imagine that in the midst of all these distractions the ordinary citizen would have no time for superstition; you would be wrong in so imagining. There is a vague and uncomfortable feeling wherever two or three are gathered together, that we are dancing on a volcano, that, true to the tradition of evil numbers, the year 13 will be unlucky. Our "mind misgives, some consequence yet hanging in the stars, shall bitterly begin his fearful date with this night's revels." It would puzzle the ill-divining soul to state a good reason for his fears. We have in Lord Carmichael a Governor, who is daily strengthening his hold on the affections of all classes by his tact, sympathy and commonsensibility; the relations between Europeans and Indians were seemingly never more cordial; the Bureaucracy is singularly conciliatory; and the evidences of the material prosperity of the population are abundant. Then why this sad presage of ill-luck? It is not for me to interpret dreams or omens, mine only to chronicle the schemes of mice and men and their dispositions. It is permissible, however, to record that that the Delhi outrage has unsettled the minds of the most placid; when a thing so wicked and insane was possible in the height of political serenity, anything may happen next. But there have been several domestic events to gloom the beginning of the year. The Corporation met on Wednesday for the first time this year, only to adjourn again in sorrow for the deaths of two prominent members, who had been taken off in tragic suddenness. Mr. J. R. Bertram, an English merchant who for twelve years had taken an active and honourable part in civic life, dropped dead from heart failure in the house of a friend he was visiting. Until three o'clock that morning, he had been dancing with his wife at the fancy ball in aid of the Women's Friendly Society, and appeared to be in full enjoyment of health, and vigour. He had long been connected with the firm of Messrs. Gladstone Wyllie and Co., and after he became a partner, he was elected to the committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, eventually becoming Vice-Chairman and the commercial representative in the Bengal Council Chamber. He took a very keen interest in the efficiency of the Licensed Measurers Department, and undertook a regular evangel of uplift among the Anglo-Indians who fill all the subordinate positions. He was never tired preaching to them the gospel of self-help and self-respect, but better still, he never tired of using his great influence to improve their pay and prospects. It is due to his memory to record this remarkable achievement in the reform and re-organisation of a department of the greatest importance to the commerce of Calcutta, the more so that it escaped the writers of the obituary notice in the local press.

MAKER OF THE MARKET.

When the Calcutta Corporation got a brand new constitution, through what is known, as the Mackenzie Act, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce obtained the privilege of returning four members on the pledge that they would return four good men and true. It is a pledge which has been well kept. Among the first four was Mr. J. R. Bertram, who soon began to make his influence felt in the Municipal Administration of the city. His solicitude embraced all the amenities and his chief ambition was to give Calcutta the best market in the East. The Sir Stuart Hogg Market was already famous when he came on the scene, but it had become too small for the needs of a growing city. Mr. Bertram planned a great extension, and in spite of stupid and petty opposition, got the Corporation to accept it and sanction its execution. He put his whole heart and soul into the new construction, and if the Calcutta Corporation have any sense of gratitude they will forthwith subscribe for a bust of Mr. Bertram, to be placed in the market under the dome. Some time before his death, Mr. Bertram left Messrs Gladstone, Wyllie and Co., and started in business for himself. This was the sequel of his career, and like most sequels, it was not altogether successful. Ill-health and business worries abated his civic ardour towards the close, but that is no reason why the Corporation should forget what they owed to him during the zenith of his power and popularity. John Ross Bertram was a bluff Englishman, self-asserting and not always considerate of the feelings of the hypersensitive, but he was good-hearted at the bottom, and I for one, sincerely mourn his death. We could have better spared a better man.

Prince Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah, who also died when none of his friends even knew that he was ill, was a member of the Mysore family, and had once been Sheriff of Calcutta. He was nominated to the Corporation by the Government of Bengal to represent the Mahomedan interests. He was a constant attendant at the meetings, but never made a speech. Few Calcutta Mahomedans are orators. If Mr. Abdulla Budroodin Kur were to leave Bombay and settle here, he would be a perfect triton among minnows.

Besides these sudden deaths from natural causes, there have been two distressing fatalities, through which the commercial community is poorer by three men of mark. Mr. S.N. Banerjee, a prominent jute baler and Mr. Ghosal, a dealer in raw jute, were on their way on Wednesday, in a taxi to a mill, at Budge-Budge. By some means, not yet definitely known, the car was overturned and they were pinned underneath. The petrol ignited, burning them to death. As if this were not a bad enough shock to the jute industry, yesterday there came the news that, also at Budge-Budge, Mr. Peat, of the firm of Messrs. Duncan Bros, was run over by a train and killed. All these deaths make a gruesome page in the early history of the year, and you will hear it whispered all around, "I hope to God nothing will happen to Lord Carmichael at Midnapore."

THE TOWN OF MIDNAPORE.

It is unnecessary to dilate on the evil reputation which the town of Midnapore acquired during the Bomb Conspiracy, when it was commonly spoken of as the hotbed of sedition. It was a reputation kept alive by the proceedings in the case instituted by certain aggrieved townsmen against Mr. Weston, the Collector and District Magistrate; and the memory of the unhappy time has recently been revived by the apology to Government by the Rajah of Najrajole, which has given great offence to the Bengalee Press. All that has passed into the history of India and must be quite familiar to you on the other side of the border. My reason for mentioning it is to account for the loyalist anxiety as to the safety of Lord Carmichael. His Excellency could not have well got out of a visit to that important political centre; besides, he has been invited there to receive public addresses, which are sure to contain many and deep asseverations of loyalty and contentment as a result of the repeal of the partition. He is not the man to shirk his responsibilities from a fear of the bomb, add to which his determination to see for himself what ground there is for the popular opposition to the partition of the Midnapore district. His Private Secretary, Mr. Gourlay, was, for a few months, last year, Collector of Midnapore, and made himself extremely popular. Mrs. Gourlay's first experience of Indian official life was as the Burra Memsaheb at Midnapore, and she told me that she and her husband were perfectly happy in the trust and affection of the people. Mr. Gourlay, as you know, was the pioneer of the Co-operative Credit Societies in Bengal, and, in the five years that he was Director of Agriculture, he got a thorough knowledge of the wants, hopes and aspirations of the country people. His interest in their welfare and progress was, from the start, patent to all, and I doubt that there is another Civilian in these parts who is so beloved of Hindu and Mahomedan alike. His ability is on a par with his sympathy and sincerity, a proposition never contested by the rankest enemy of the Bureaucracy. His attendance on the governor, ought in itself to be a sufficient guarantee of security, "but," croaks the raven of ill omen, "was not Lord Hardinge the most popular man in India when he made his State entry into Delhi!" Before these lines of mine appear in print, you will know how Midnapore acquitted herself towards a Governor, who, ignoring the example of Sir Edward Baker, went to her with perfect confidence, to console her in her political widowhood. I hope in my next to be able to write of her conduct in terms of praise.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

The outstanding feature of the elections to the new Bengal Council is the final emergence of the great Babu Surendranath Banerjea, Bengalee of Bengalees, from the cave of Adullam, where he had sulked and growled ever since the passing of the partition of Bengal. When the Councils were reformed by Lord Minto, he was offered political rehabilitation by Sir Edward Baker, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, but he scornfully declined so long as the partition was a settled fact. When the "settled fact" was unsettled, his excuse for self-inflicted exile went by the board, and he left the cave like a giant refreshed. In all the elections by Municipalities and District Boards, he has posed as the power behind the throne; not, I may add, with complete success, for he has been unable to secure the return of Mr. K. B Dutt, the protagonist of the Midnapore drama, and, of Babu Ambica Charan Mozumdar, the "grand old man" of Fatidkot. He himself topped the poll in the Municipal election in the Presidency Division, yet I am not sure that, as a leader of the Opposition, he will be able to count on a solid following equal to the attenuated party of Sir Pherozeshah Metha in the Bombay Council. I almost think that the Maharajah of Burdwan, who has been elected by the landholders of Burdwan, will wield more real power. Nevertheless, Surendranath will be the most picturesque figure in the assembly, and the most eloquent orator. With *The Bengalee* to report all he says and does, and emphasize his policy, he will be a factor to reckon with. There is one thing to be thankful for in the elections. The new Council will not be vakil-ridden, although several lawyers have succeeded in winning seats. For instance, Dr. Sarbadhikari, who has been elected for the Calcutta University, is a lawyer, but of the least objectionable kind. Mr. J. G. Apear, one of the members of the Corporation, is also a lawyer. As to whether he is quite above pettifoggery, public opinion is divided; some hold that it impairs the quality of his civicism. The other Municipal representative, Rai Bahadhur Radha Charan Lal is not, *mirabile dictu*, a lawyer. He is the son of the great Bengalee journalist, the late Kristodas Lal, and is partly engaged in commerce. His real profession, however, is the guardianship of the municipal purse and a very good guardian he makes. It will amuse you to hear that the English tea-planters of the Rajshahi Division combined to defeat the candidature of Mr. J. Chaudhuri, the well-known barrister, because he was the bear-leader of Mr. Keir Hardie, the Labour M. P., who in their eyes is the Devil's Own. Yet, most of them were Scotch Radicals before they came to India, and will probably be Radicals when they go home again.

Four Europeans have already been elected to the Council, namely, Messrs. Sherrock and Norman McLeod by the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Chaplin by the Tea Industry; and Mr. Grice by the Calcutta Trades Association. The first named will be the most vocal of this quartette. He is the head of Messrs. George Henderson and Company, and is in the habit of speaking his mind without fear. The European population has taken very little interest in their elections in spite of the endeavour of the European Defence Association to awaken the political instincts of the community. Mr. Dudley Myers, who has just retired from the firm of Messrs. J. Thomas and Co., tea and indigo brokers, and who hitherto had no interest outside of business, except the Turf,

(*Continued on page 6.*)

TURKEY'S DECISION.

GREAT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO MEET.

Balkan Delegates Ready to Depart.

AWAIT REPLY TO POWERS' NOTE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 13.

The Government has decided to submit the question of peace or war to a great national assembly to be held in the Palace on a day to be appointed by the Sultan.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

Reuter learns that the Balkan delegates are only prolonging their stay in London in deference to the Powers, and in the hope that the Powers' Note to the Porte will moderate Turkey's attitude. Otherwise they will leave London and hostilities will recommence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JAN. 13.

A meeting of the Sind Red Crescent Society is to be held to-morrow evening at the Islam Club, Karachi, to protest against the attrocities of the Balkan Allies in Ottoman territory, and to demand from the Christian Powers of Europe their neutrality and fair-play in the peace negotiations. Mir Ayub Khan, barrister-at-law, president of the Society, in the Province, will preside.

A cablegram received in Bombay yesterday by Mr. Syed Ebrahim Syed Ahmed Kadiri, Honorary Secretary of the Young Men's Mohamedan Association, from Constantinople, states that before proceeding to Tchatalja the "Bombay Poor Moslems Medical Mission" was given the charge of 135 wounded soldiers of the Turkish Army at the Daralfunoon Hospital, Pera, out of whom 35 have recovered and the rest are rapidly progressing.

THE UNIONIST PARTY.

Liberal Move for Reduction of Food Taxes.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

The *Times* says that the Unionist agreement that food taxes will not be made the issue at the next election has had a striking effect on the Liberal rank and file, among whom a movement has already started to memorialise the Chancellor of the Exchequer to reduce existing taxes on food, notably, those on tea and sugar.

RUSSIA AND MONGOLIA.

Mission Leader's Friendly Sympathies.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

A telegram to the *Times* from St. Petersburg states that the Mongolian Mission will remain there for two or three weeks, and will be received by the Tsar, the Premier, and other ministers. The leader of the Mission is a firm Russophil, and the recent treaty between Russia and Mongolia was concluded under his auspices when he visited Russia in 1911.

EDUCATION PROBLEM.

Scheme for Widening Scope of Schools.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

The Unionist papers interpret Lord Haldane's recent speech at Manchester, with regard to the Land Campaign and Education, as meaning that the land campaign if off for the present.

Meanwhile, education proposals, involving a general unification, and linking the primary school with the university, are attracting great attention.

The *Daily News* gives details of the scheme, which includes a longer period of education and a broadening of the curriculum, especially in the manual and technical direction, in primary education. Room is to be found for every primary school-child whose capacity justifies it in secondary schools, while universities, similar to Leeds and others of the same standard, are to be increased. The salary of the President of the Board of Education is to be raised to £5,000. The increased cost of the scheme is to be met from taxation, not from rates.

BRAZILIAN RUBBER.

Measures to Improve the Industry.

RIO DE JANERIO, JAN. 13.

Congress has passed credits amounting to £2,700,000, mainly to promote the settlement of the rubber districts by immigration and colonisation, thus reducing the cost of labour, and perfecting and facilitating, the methods of production and extraction. It is estimated that these measures will result in a large increase in the exports and reduction of the price in foreing markets.

FRANCE IN MOROCCO.

PARIS, JAN. 13.

Two French columns which have been heavily engaged with the tribesmen who are in revolt, have returned to Mogador in the most exhausted condition. Their casualties were 13 killed, and 96 wounded.

U. S. IMMIGRATION LAW.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 13.

A conference of both the Houses has agreed to the amendment of the immigration law, excluding immigrants who are unable to read their own language.

The National Biennial Convention of the women's Christian Temperance Union will be held in Calcutta from Tuesday, February 4th, to Sunday February 9th. Addresses of interest will be given by officers and delegates from the different provinces, and it is expected that more than 45 representatives will be in attendance.

AMERICA'S FUTURE WARS.

Strengthening her Position near Panama.

TREATY WITH CUBA.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

WASHINGTON, JAN. 13.

Addressing the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, Mr. Meyer, Secretary for the Navy, said, he believed that all future wars in which the United States might participate would be fought out in the vicinity of the entrances to the Panama Canal.

He announced that with the view to strengthening America's position in the Caribbean, a treaty had been concluded with Cuba, permitting the United States to purchase and fortify the hills overlooking the naval station of Guantanamo. These would be fortified as strongly as possible.

GALE IN BRITAIN.

Trains Snowed up and Ships Wrecked.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

Owing to a south-easterly gale a number of wrecks have occurred on the British coast.

A London express, coming south, is snowed up in Cumberland.

Numerous reports have been received of injuries to people and damage to property.

Floods in the west of England and in Wales are serious.

Several liners have been delayed. The "Mauretania" was delayed in starting from Liverpool for 28 hours, being unable to fill her bunkers. The White Star liner "Celtic", which has arrived at Queenstown, reports that she met mountainous seas, and had to reduce speed and pour oil on the waves. One passenger, died of heart-disease.

THE DREYFUS CASE

Sequel Causes Minister to Resign.

PARIS, JAN. 12.

The re-instatement in the Army, by M. Millerand, the Minister of War, of Colonel Payduclam, who was prominent in the Dreyfus case, has caused a sensation in France and has led to heated Cabinet meetings. M. Millerand has repeatedly offered his resignation, and it was accepted to-day.

M. Lebrun, Minister for the Colonies, becomes Minister of War, and M. Besnard succeeds M. Lebrun.

GENERAL HERTZOG.

Great Reception from his Constituents.

CAPETOWN, JAN. 13.

General Hertzog visited his constituency of Smithfield, Orange Free State, yesterday, and was given an extraordinary ovation. Two hundred mounted burghers met him ten miles outside the town, and escorted him to the Town Hall.

Replying to an address, he attacked General Botha strongly, declaring that his own doctrine regarding Imperialism had been preached a dozen times in the Orange Free State. He affirmed that he was first a South African and then an Imperialist. When those interests conflicted, those of South Africa came first. He deprecated General Botha's policy of conciliation. General Botha had preached conciliation so often that General Hertzog was ashamed of the manner, in which his English friends on the Rand and in the Press ridiculed him.

THE P. AND O. CO.

Amalgamation Again Reported.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

It is remarkable that although Sir Thomas Sutherland, presiding at an ordinary general meeting of the P. and O. Company on December 10th, denied the rumours of amalgamation in connection with the Company, the *Liverpool Courier* revives the story that the P. and O. and Royal Mail lines have arranged for an amalgamation. The paper adds that an official announcement may be expected shortly.

CHINESE CURRENCY.

PEKING, JAN. 12.

Dr. Roest, the newly-appointed adviser on Chinese Currency Reform, died at Mukden on his way to Peking. His death will entirely disorganise the scheme, which Dr. Roest was in a unique position to carry out.

ANOTHER BY-ELECTION.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

Sir Reginald Pole-Carew is resigning his seat in the House of Commons.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

Sir Reginald Pole-Carew's resignation was due to ill-health. He has undergone an operation on the throat.

NATIONAL TELEPHONE CO.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

The judgment given in the arbitration case, which has lasted seventy days, awards the National Telephone Company £12,500,000 upon the Government taking over the telephones. The Company originally claimed £20,000,000.

National telephone shares opened on the Stock Exchange at 141 this morning. They relapsed to 109 and are now at 114.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JAN. 12.

The P. and O. steamer "Salsette" left here for Bombay at 9 p. m. with the outward mails of the 3rd instant.

The P. and O. s. s. "Mayora" left at the same time for Colombo and Australia.

THE AGRA MURDER TRIAL.

Committal Order in Fulham Affair.

GOOD PRIMA FACIE CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, JAN. 13.

The Magistrate delivered the committal order in the Fulham murder case this afternoon. It is a very lengthy document, covering forty pages of type-written foolscap. The salient points are that the Magistrate finds, as regards the charge of any attempt to murder Mr. Fulham, that the letters written by Mrs. Fulham to Mr. Clark speak for themselves, and the evidence of Capt. Weston, M.D., bears out what is written in Mrs. Fulham's letter of June 24, because Capt. Weston's name occurs in that letter as having spoken to Mr. Fulham about arsenical poisoning.

As regards the major charge of murder, Mrs. Fulham's letters from July 11 onwards show what was in her mind. In suggesting the treatment which was subsequently tried on her husband, there is no doubt her intention was to get rid of him, as, in her letter dated July 21, there is a passage asking if heat, stroke treatment would be very painful. The purchase of drugs and poisons by Clark, the subsequent symptoms produced on Mr. Fulham, his return to hospital after discharge, his sudden illness on the night of October 10 at Agra, and his death soon after, and the indifference of Mrs. Fulham to his death, as appears from the evidence of her own daughter Kathleen, and from her letter written to Clark four days after she was a widow (in which she states how happy she is and refers to the anxious times she and Clark had lately gone through), are all points that can leave no doubt in any reasonable man's mind that Mr. Fulham's death was the result of action taken against him by the two accused.

The Court finds that a good *prima facie* case had been made out against them, of the charges under secs. 307 and 302, I. P. C., and in accordance with sec. 213 (1), Criminal Procedure Code, and commits them for trial to the High Court on both the charges.

YOUNG BENGAL.

L.-G. Addresses Parents at Prize-giving.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 13.

At the annual prize-giving of the Anglo-Bengali School, Allahabad, Sir James Meston, in the course of his speech, addressing the parents said: "My stay in Bengal has afforded me facilities for making good friends among the Bengali community, and I am particularly glad to see here some of their relations, and some others whose acquaintance I made before in the Bengali community. I have found a very great deal indeed to appreciate and admire. One knows a great literary past of the Bengali language; one knows great writers, jurists, poets, musicians and artists which the Bengali race has produced; one also knows that in recent years there have been several unhappy incidents in Bengal. One knows that some of your younger bloods in their quest for liberty have run away with their common sense along roads which have led them to places of disgrace where there is no liberty. Now, Gentlemen, you have a clear atmosphere and no unfortunate traditions. You have here an excellent school and I would ask you to make most of it. Give your sons every chance of widening their vision. There is no necessity for them to trouble themselves with what is going on outside. Teach them obedience, and keep them away from the poison of political extremist nonsense; and, above all things, teach your boys the lesson of the motto, 'God save the King.' Teach them, by all means, to be patriots; at the same time teach them to remember the King, whom we all serve and we all intend to serve, and let it be remembered also that all servants of the Crown are your friends and not your enemies."

SERVICES COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 13.

The Public Service Commission re-assembled this morning. Mr. P. Rajagopala Charlar was the first witness examined. In reply to the President, he said that he was the last survivor of the old Statutory Civil Service. He condemned it and did not wish it to be revived.

N. Subba Rao Pantulu was the next witness Examined by Sir Murray Hammick, he said it was not an essential condition for the administration of justice by the High Court, that there should be recruitment to it from the Indian Civil Service. The Commission then rose for lunch.

The Commission re-assembled in the afternoon, when the examination of Mr. Subba Rao was resumed. Examined by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, witness said that he had moved a resolution in the Imperial Legislative Council that a Royal Commission on the Public Service should be appointed. He had no objection to simultaneous examinations.

Mr. Yakub Hasa, Honorary Secretary, Madras Presidency Muslim League, was next examined, and was followed by Khan Bahadur M. Azizuddin Sahib Bahadur, Collector of South Arcot. Witness said he had a son in England, and from his letters witness was sure his life there was a happy one.

The Commission then adjourned for the day.

WOOD PULPING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JAN. 13.

A party consisting of Mr. William Raitt, F.C.S., Government pulp expert, Dehra Dun, and head director of the Wood Pulp Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Lucknow, will leave for Balarampore to-morrow, to select a site for the proposed pulp mills. H. H. the Maharajah of Balarampur has made arrangements to assist the party.

SEDITIOUS LEAFLET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 13.

The *Empire* says that yesterday evening the police noticed a manuscript seditious leaflet posted on a palm tree in Beadon-square. In it reference is made to the Delhi bomb outrage. The leaflet was sent to the Political Department for enquiry.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes: a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

ARNOLD CASE SEQUEL.

Captain Finnie Not to be Prosecuted.

FAULTS OF MEMORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 13.

The Chief Judge has passed orders on the application argued on Friday by Mr. Campagnac, on behalf of Mr. Channing Arnold, for sanction to prosecute Capt. Andrew Finnie, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Meiktila, for perjury. His Honour said that, looking at all of Capt. Finnie's statements in connection with Dr. Evers' statements, it was evident that those set out in the petition were based on his memory only. It was also evident that his recollection about Dr. Evers in connection with the case was decidedly faulty. His Honour, however, saw no ground for believing that Capt. Finnie made those statements, knowing or believing them to be false. The Court rejected the application.

THE VICEROY'S CONDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JAN. 13.

The following bulletin was issued at Viceregal Lodge at 8-30 a. m., to-day:—

His Excellency's improvement is maintained. His Excellency the Viceroy went for a short drive yesterday afternoon. His Excellency passed a good night.

SIND CESS BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JAN. 13.

If the Bombay Legislative Council should have any difficulty in the estimating the merits of the Sind Cess Bill, it will not be for want of opinions from Sind. At the meeting of the Council last week, no less than forty-five different letters and petitions from groups of zamindars, jagirdhrs, khatedars, officials, associations, anjumans, public meetings, and private individuals, on the subject of the Bill to provide for the levy of a cess from the Musallman landholders in Sind for the promotion of education in that community, were laid on the table.

A JUTE FIRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 13.

Another jute fire took place yesterday in a shed at Kidderpur Docks, stocked with ganny and molasses. The fire was got under control after two hours' work. Its origin is not known.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CHITTAGONG, JAN. 13.

The Assam-Bengal Railway authorities telegraph to the Associated Press from Chittagong, under date the 13th of January 1913:—

The down Assam mail train collided on Sunday morning with the 15 up mixed train, which was shunting over the north facing points at Laksam Junction. The mail engine was derailed, but only a few passengers in the 15 up mixed train received bruises and trivial abrasions. Passengers for Calcutta were transshipped with a delay of three hours.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Ratepayers Nominations Closing Day.

The nominations for representations to the Bombay Corporation from the seven wards closed last evening. The following names have been registered:—

A. (FORT) WARD.

SIX SEATS: SIX CANDIDATES.

(1) Mr. S. S. M'stry.
(2) Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia.
(3) The Hon. Mr. J. A. D. McBain.
(4) Mr. D. E. Wacha.
(5) Mr. Naoroji J. Gamadia.
(6) Mr. Madhavji Virji.

There being no contest, there gentlemen were declared duly elected councillors for the Fort ward.

B. (MANDVI) WARD.

EIGHT SEATS: ELEVEN CANDIDATES.

(1) Rao Bahadhur Wandekar.
(2) Mr. Hasambhai Abdullabhai Lalji.
(3) Mr. Khimji Hirji.
(4) Dr. Misheri.
(5) Mr. Sheriff Dewji Canji.
(6) Mr. Mahomedbhai Dattubhai.
(7) Dr. Alimahomed Nasarbhai.
(8) The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla.
(9) Dr. Abdulsatar Gaya.
(10) Mr. Karmalli Peerbhai.
(11) Mr. Sharafalli Manoji.

C. (BHULESHWAR) WARD.

EIGHT SEATS: TEN CANDIDATES.

(1) Mr. H. D. Nanavati.
(2) Mr. C. V. Mehta.
(3) Mr. Mahomed E. Karti.
(4) Dr. Jihangir J. Cursetji.
(5) Dr. Dinshah B. Master.
(6) The Hon. Mr. Maamobhandas Ramji.
(7) Rao Bahadhur Sunderdas Narandas.
(8) Mr. Ramkrishna Navalkar.
(9) The Hon. Mr. Abdalhusein Adamji Peerbhai.
(10) Mr. Currimbhai Adamji Peerbhai.

D. (GIRGAUM) WARD.

FIVE SEATS SIX CANDIDATES.

(1) Dr. K. E. Dadachanji.
(2) Mr. R. B. Mantri.
(3) Sir Bealchandra Krishna.
(4) Mr. Dharamsey J. Thakkar.
(5) Mr. H. P. Mody.
(6) Mr. Purshotamdas Damodhar.

E. (BYCULLA) WARD.

FIVE SEATS: TEN CANDIDATES.

(1) Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin.
(2) Mr. Salebhai K. Barodawalla.
(3) Mr. Sorabji C. Dhondi.
(4) Mr. Jaffer Joosub.
(5) Mr. J. Baptista.
(6) Rao Bahadhur Ellappa Balaram.
(7) Mr. Ramchandra Balaram.
(8) Dr. De Silva.
(9) Mr. C. N. Wadia.
(10) Mr. Sattakalli Kikabhai.

F. (PAREL) WARD.

TWO SEATS: THREE CANDIDATES.

(1) Mr. Mahomedbhai Currimbhoy.
(2) Dr. S. S. Battliwalla.
(3) Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy.

G. (MAHIM) WARD.

TWO SEAT: THREE CANDIDATES.

(1) The Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy.
(2) Dr. M. C. Jaule.
(3) Dr. Manuel Myranda.

The general elections will take place in the different Wards, except the Fort ward, on Monday next.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Mr. Norman Angell on Peace and War.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 27.

Christmas time, with its message of peace and good will to all mankind, seems appropriate for the consideration of Mr. Norman Angell's latest contribution to the literature of "Pacifism" as he is pleased to call it. Why he should prefer this somewhat unusual contraction of the more classical "pacificism" is not apparent. The private tutor who guided his early studies would doubtless disown responsibility. The Lycee de St. Orme would shake its head more in sorrow than in anger; and refer to the days of ranching and newspaper work in America, as the probable parents of the truncated hybrid. However, be that as it may, and despite an equally ill-sounding term Bellicism which he uses, though he is careful to disclaim having originated, the small volume "Peace theories and the Balkan War" is well worth reading if it only be because of the high purpose that animates the author throughout. Mr. Norman Angell has felt that the happenings in Eastern Europe have not on the face of them, borne out the theories enunciated by him in "The Great Illusion" he, therefore, sets out to reply to a series of questions, which might be raised by unfriendly critics." What has Pacifism, old or new, to say now? Is it impossible? Is it unlikely? Is it futile? Is not force a remedy? and at times the only remedy? Could any remedy have been devised on the whole so conclusive and complete as that used by the Balkan peoples? Have not the Balkan peoples redeemed war from the charges too readily brought against it as simply an instrument of barbarism? Have questions of profit and loss, economic considerations, anything whatever to do with this war? Would the demonstration of its economic futility have kept the peace? Are theories and logic of the slightest use, since force alone can determine the issue? Is not war, therefore, inevitable and must we not prepare diligently for it?"

These questions Mr. Norman Angell proceeds to answer, as he claims, quite "simply and directly without casuistry and logic chopping, and honestly desiring to avoid paradox and cleverness" and at the same time without contradicting anything he has written, or invalidating any of the principles he has enunciated in his previous writings. This war, he considers, has justified both the Old Pacifism and the New. By universal admission, events have proved that the Pacifists, who opposed the Crimean War were right and their opponents wrong. England, by not listening to Bright and Cobden, has been responsible for all the wars, all the unrest, all the atrocities that have taken place in the Balkans during far more than half a century. Lord Palmerston "backed the wrong horse." England supported his policy with enthusiasm, and refused to believe that manufacturers could have a clearer prophetic vision in politics, than a Peer and Statesman trained in diplomacy and imbued with all the traditions of the Foreign Office. Had it not been for the support of England, Turkey would have accepted the Vienna Note, even with the Russian reading that claimed a religious protectorate over the Greek Christian in the Balkan Peninsula, and the result would have been prolonged peace in the East of Europe, instead of frequent wars. Mr. Angell has no sympathy with the Turk. He regards him a swashbuckler, a soldier with no action of government except collecting taxes, to be spent on the maintenance of military force sufficient to enable him to go on collecting taxes from subject states, and the balance to be devoted to the upkeep of Oriental magnificence and the pursuit of dubious pleasures, to the exclusion of all provision for social, economic, and commercial progress. The fact that the Turk is not a Christian, and has not administered his government in accordance with the democratic principles of which Mr. Norman Angell is an exponent, suffices to justify the Balkan Allies in their action in going to war.

But we must not be led astray by the poverty of the English language to imagine that this war declared by the Allies is the same as the war that Mr. Angell execrates. The peace, so called, that preceded the declaration was really war, in the sense abhorred by Mr. Angell. The Turk had broken into Europe some 400 years ago, had subdued territory by the sword, had maintained his position by the sword, had governed by force of arms, not without the oppression of Christian people, who have the author's sympathy, and therefore what was nominally Peace was really war. Inferentially, therefore, anything changing the *status quo* would make for Peace even though it be what the poverty of the English language compels us to call war. So there you are, "without casuistry or logic chopping, and avoiding paradox and cleverness" Mr. Angell has given quite a simple answer to the question! In fact he goes further, and says that unless the Balkan States proceed by good government, a strict attention to business, and a sinking of all political differences between the allied states to develop their countries on the latest social and economic principles it will be quite justifiable for some other Power to intervene, and show them how to do it, having first established a right to dictate by force of arms. This view of justifiable re-conquest seems to open out a fairly large field for possible wars in the future even within the confines of Europe. If there were an autocratic and omnipotent judge of what is or is not government suitable to the needs of each province annexed within the last five hundred years or so by various Powers, the possibilities would be of course, much limited; but as no such authority exists or, perhaps to be more accurate, is recognised,—it remains that very considerable alterations might be effected in the map of Europe by an appeal to arms which might be held to be justifiable on these lines. Not to go too far back—France would be justified in trying to regain Alsace and Lorraine, without upsetting the principles laid down in the Great Illusion.

It is perhaps to be regretted that Mr. Angell does not work out in detail his reference to the Palmerstonian policy that led to the Crimean War and was, therefore, responsible for all that happened afterwards in the Balkans. It is inferred, that had the advice of Messrs. Bright and Cobden been followed, an era of peace would have ensued. It does not, however, necessarily follow that because one policy resulted in wars, the other would have resulted in peace. If we go back to negotiations long antecedent to the Vienna Note we find, that Russia had approached Lord Palmerston with a proposal for curing the Sick Man of Europe by practical extinction. Nicholas I made no secret of his ambitions, and was ready to offer no objection to Britain taking Egypt and Crete, as her share of the spoil in the event of her being a party to the scheme. Had Lord Palmerston any guarantee, that Russia in agreeing to the Vienna Note renounced the more ambitious programme entirely? If not, another war would follow. Would the presence of Russia at Constantinople with command of the Dardanelles, have made for prolonged peace? These are points into which Mr. Angell does not enter. He contents himself with saying that the policy adopted led to war, and leaving it to be inferred that the policy of the opposition would have ensured peace. Mr. Cobden said so, but he also said that if we set the example of free trade, all other nations would be so impressed with the results that they would hasten to follow our lead. But so far from his prophecy being fulfilled, we are at present after all these years the only nation that has no fiscal barriers. There is no reason, therefore, that the alternative policy of Messrs. Bright and Cobden should have been less productive of war than that adopted. Logically, Mr. Angell insists that as Britain supported the Turk in the past, she should have supported him again in the present. To those who would suggest that the circumstances were different in the two cases, and that the victory of neither side could affect in any appreciable degree, the balance of power in Europe, he replies that the fetish of the "balance of power" set up at the Foreign Office is a fatal policy, an obsession, that has led us into innumerable errors, and will continue, if persisted in, to drag us into many unnecessary wars. As Mr. Angell's ideal appears to be the abolition of nationality and the substitution of class distinctions, stratifying Europe horizontally instead of perpendicularly, a policy which connotes the support of weak against the aggression of the strong and thus to preserve nationality, is not perhaps likely to find much favour in his eyes. Anyhow he will have none of it, and the inference is that England was also in the wrong in opposing Napoleon in the Peninsula, and at Waterloo, because she was striving to readjust the balance of power, which had been largely upset and threatened to become ever more so. If, however, we were to draw such an inference, Mr. Angell would again tell us we were in error, or that the case should rightly have been judged on the lines on which he justifies the action of the Balkan Allies. Napoleon was aiming at a military autocracy, and therefore it was Peace for a coalition to upset his plans by war, which, of course, will be quite plain to those who have studied the evangel of the new Pacifism.

Mr. Angell is annoyed to find that he has been misrepresented. He never said that war is impossible, it is not the likelihood of war which is the illusion, but its benefits. War is likely or unlikely according as the parties to the dispute are guided by wisdom or folly. It is futile and force is no remedy. Its futility, he argues, is proven by the war waged daily by the Turks as conquerors during the last 400 years. This is not quite the conclusion at which the ordinary student of history would arrive. The Turk has proved himself a good soldier, but a failure as an administrator. He won an Empire by force of arms and lost it by his inability to consolidate the various units into an harmonious whole united and welded together by common interests and respect for a central Government strong, sympathetic, representative and beneficent—in other words Mr. Angell's bugbear, a National or Imperial idea. The futility, therefore, was not in the war that gave the opportunity, but in the civil administration which failed to turn the opportunity to advantage. Strange to say, what Mr. Angell does not see in the case of Turkey, he advances as an argument in the case of Balkan Allies. "Because the Balkan peoples have chosen the less evil of two kinds of war, and will use their victory to bring a system based on force and conquest to an end, we, who do not believe in force and conquest, rejoice in their action, and believe it will achieve immense benefits. But if, instead of using their victory to eliminate force, they in their turn pin their faith to it, continue to use it the one against the other, exploiting by its means the populations they rule, and become not the organisers of social co-operation among the Balkan populations, but merely, like the Turks, their conquerors and owners, then they in their turn will share the fate of the Turk." The war then has not been futile, it has given the Balkan peoples the opportunity to succeed, where the Turk failed, in administration. If they make a mess of it, it will be obviously unfair to blame the war that succeeded instead of the civil administration that failed.

It is perhaps inevitable that any contribution to the evangel of peace should contain some reference to Lord Roberts, but it is a pity, that Mr. Angell, who dislikes being misrepresented himself, should misrepresent what Lord Roberts said at Manchester, and attribute to him the advocacy of a policy of aggression, and not the necessity for preparedness to meet aggressive action which was what he tried to impress upon his audience. Mr. Angell is not opposed to armaments in self-defence, but he is opposed to what he calls the insane piling up of armaments, which constitutes a distinct incentive to war. He does not agree with those, who hope by due preparation in time to make war too dangerous to be faced, but he would go as far in the present unregenerate state of public opinion, as to allow as a concession to weak human nature armament sufficient to make war dangerous—to effect a military equilibrium—and thus to maintain peace, until the whole of the civilized world has been converted to the principles of which he is the Apostle. "In this matter" he says "it seems fatally easy to secure either one of two kinds of action; that of the "practical man" who limits his energies to securing a policy, which will perfect the machinery of war and disregard anything else or that of the idealist, who persuaded of the brutality and immorality of war, is apt to show a certain indifference concerning self-defence. What is needed is the type of activity which will include both halves of the problem: provision for education, for a political reformation in this matter, as well as such means of defence as will meantime counterbalance the existing impulse to aggression." With the aspirations voiced in this quotation everyone will agree, be he Militarist, or Bellicist or called by any other sesquipedalian soubriquet that it may please Mr. Angell to use to denote those who do not entirely share his illusions. But to translate them into practice—"Hic labor, hoc opus est." It is, perhaps, needless to point out that equilibrium, when forces exactly counterbalance, is of all positions the most difficult of attainment, and when attained is possessed of the least stability, and Mr. Angell does not assist us much to find out how it is possible to arrive at the position. The problem must be approached from both sides; to approach it only from one side leads to war. To approach the problem from both sides with understanding means a political education on lines far in advance of anything that obtains in these days. Nationalism—or what most folk call patriotism—must be sternly eliminated as a sentiment which confuses the issue. When every nation has so advanced in this political education as to deal in terms of pure logic with every problem that presents itself for solution—then the necessity for wars will cease, and in fact will war, become a thing of the past. Religious wars, Mr. Angell argues, are now back numbers. In these modern days no one dreams of Crusades. Therefore it is only a question of time in which to educate public opinion to regard politics as just as unsuitable a subject, about which to fight, as religion. What is needed, he says, is a permanent organization of propaganda, framed, not for the purpose of putting some cut and dried scheme into immediate operation, but with the purpose of educating European opinion, making the great mass see a few simple facts straight instead of crooked, and leading to a revolution of opinion as great as that produced at the Reformation.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

NORTHERN TERRITORY PLANS.

Federal Parliament.

IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, DEC. 30.

A statement was made this week by Mr. Thomas, the Minister for External Affairs, in regard to the intentions of the Federal Government concerning Northern Territory railways. Mr. Thomas said that it might be felt that as there was already a line from Port Augusta to Oodnadatta it would be to some extent a waste of money and of time to obtain fuller information regarding the route between those places, but since that line had been built a great deal of additional information was obtainable. The Government thought that before it absolutely committed itself to supporting a line from Oodnadatta to MacDonnel Ranges which would eventually become portion of the main trunk line that was to go across the continent, it should obtain all the information possible, even if it meant that some of the railway line that was now in use was not to be utilised in the future. In view of the fact that the railway had been laid down strong and sufficient reasons would have to be given why it should not all be utilised, but as he had stated the Government felt that before it could absolutely commit itself to Oodnadatta being the standing point for a larger railway further information should be procured. Mr. Thomas added that as far as the Government was concerned, realising that a railway from Port Augusta right to Katherine River would be the main trunk line going through that great territory, it was thought that as far as practicable the railway ought to go in a direct line. That was to say, that the distances between Port Augusta and Katherine River should be as nearly as possible the minimum distance between the two points. Of course, everything would not be sacrificed to having a straight line, as there might be sufficient and cogent reasons why it should either go somewhat to the west or somewhat to the east, but those reasons would have to be strong and powerful. Besides having a survey made, the Government purposed having what was known as a preliminary location examination made between Alice Springs and Katherine River. It was necessary before a railway was built first to have what was called a preliminary location examination of the country. Then followed either a flying survey or a permanent survey, whichever was thought the better, but it was necessary before even a flying survey could be made that a preliminary examination of the country should be made. From all that he could gather nothing of this kind had yet been done. There was a distance of 672 miles so far unexamined and the Government purposed to have this examination so as to enable it to follow it up with a survey. It also intended to have a preliminary location examination along the Barclay tableland towards the Queensland border. No railway construction would proceed along any of these routes until Parliament had had a full and complete opportunity of dealing with the question.

WORK OF FEDERAL PARLIAMENT.

The sittings of the Federal Parliament were concluded shortly before Christmas and members of the Commonwealth Legislature, in common with their compatriots in the State Parliaments, are now enjoying the luxury of what, to their way of thinking, is no doubt a well-earned rest. The Federal session lasted a little more than six months, and in that period a number of Bill of great national importance were passed. Viewing them as a whole the first salient point that strikes the observer is the remarkable extent to which they increase, by their provision, the Federal expenditure, and the number of important and highly-paid appointments which are created. The Inter-State Commission Bill was undoubtedly required, as complying with a wise mandate of the Constitution; but there is ample ground for the opinion, voiced unavailingly by Senator Vardon, that no necessity exists for paying the commissioners the extravagant salaries fixed. In the same way with the High Court, it will be generally felt that there has been no indication of such an immediate pressure of work on the Federal judiciary as to make it imperative to create two new judges, as well as to appoint a successor to the late Mr. Justice O'Connor. It would have been early enough to consider the matter of additional appointments to the Bench of the High Court when the fate of the referenda proposals, which, adopted, would make more work for the courts, is decided. Many people will remember the session which has just come to an end chiefly as the one which gave birth to the maternity bonus, for which the chief, if not the sole, merit which can be claimed is that it is a popular vote-catching expedient, likely enough to prove useful at election times. Like the extension of the operations of the old-age pension scheme, it will no doubt add immensely, and increasingly, year by year, to the Federal expenditure. The bounty on sugar has been abolished, and the sugar excise repealed, and to the extent which the amount received from the excise exceeds the sum paid away in bounty on white-grown sugar the revenue will suffer. The session saw the authorisation of a railway survey from Pine Creek to the Katherins River, but every effort to pin the Ministry down to a definite pledge to connect Oodnadatta and Pine Creek by railway failed. Nevertheless, Ministerial utterances from time to time have made it apparent that the Government regard the direct route for the transcontinental like wise a more favourable eye than at one time they seemed to do.

IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION.

The necessity for the amended Irrigation and Reclaimed lands Act passed by the State Parliament last session, was brought about by the fact in the Original Act there was no provision made for the supply of water for any other purposes than for irrigation; consequently the settlers in the township areas could not legally be supplied with stock and domestic requirents in that direction. The amended Act provides that water may be supplied and distributed to lessees, owners, or occupiers of blocks, township allotments, factory sites and other lands, within, adjacent, or near to the irrigation area, for irrigation, domestic factory and other purposes. It provides for the distribution of the water and also settled the basis of the water rate, in addition to fixing a minimum rate; further previous to the passing of the Act under Irrigation Department was authorised to make cash advances to settlers for improvements on their respective leases. This has now been amended by striking out authority for such cash payments and substituting in lieu thereof "authority for the Minister to expend a sum not exceeding £15 per acre on each irrigation lease, in fencing, clearing, grading, and constructing channels thereon." The lessee will be required to deposit not less than 15 per cent. of the total amount so expended; the balance to be repaid in 20 annual instalments; no payment of principal will be required for the first five years from the completion of the improvements. The Minister also has power, after an irrigation area has been proclaimed, to effect a similar list of improvements, and such other improvements as he thinks fit. This is necessary in order to permit the department to lay down certain lands with fodder for horse-feed and thus be in a position to reduce the working expenses in connection with carrying out the schemes. On the completion of the work the blocks so improved will be offered to the public, after a valuation has been made of the improvements so effected.

Another provision that should facilitate the right class of settlement is one to permit purchasers to hold up to 150 acres of irrigable or reclaimed land in an irrigation area. In the old Act the total area that could be held by any one partnership was 50 acres. The new law provides that were there are three people in partnership no more than one shall be called upon to reside on the holding and where the number is more than three, only two. This will permit of young men in office or general business taking up a holding and having it improved while they are contributing towards the necessary expense of it. There is no doubt quite a number will avail themselves of this opportunity of securing prospective homes in the irrigation districts likely to return them a profitable investment after the first five or six years.

The Minister is vested with the full powers of district council in all irrigation areas situated out

[*By Telegraph to Perth W.A.]

side a district council.

The last clause in the Act provides that the Director of Irrigation shall be an additional member of the Land Board. This section was inserted with the object of assisting the present board in dealing in the purchase and allocation of lands for irrigation and reclamation purposes.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

Trouble is threatened in the coastal shipping trade of New South Wales, in view of the recent decision of the High Court in connection with the Merchant Service Guild case. In a communication to the Federal Industrial Registrar, the Industrial Registrar of the Labour and Industry Department of New South Wales says:—"I have the honour to inform you, by direction of the Minister for Labour and Industry of this State, that from a report received by me from a departmental inspector, there is grave likelihood of an immediate dislocation in the shipping industry of this State. The assignable cause of the impending crisis is discontent with the recent judgment of the High Court in the matter of the application by certain shipping companies of a prohibition against the award recently made by the Federal Arbitration Court on the plaint of the Merchant Service Guild of Australia. The Minister is of opinion that the public interest requires that some steps should be taken to provide against the strike anticipated, and he directs me to suggest to you that the action proper in the circumstances is such as may be taken by the President of your Court in terms of section 16 of the Federal Arbitration Act.

The report of Inspector J. F. Kirby, which accompanies the above letter, states that he saw Sir Allen Taylor, shipowner, and asked whether it was his intention to make any alteration in the wages paid under the President's award, or in any respect such as hours and so forth. Sir Allen Taylor said that it was his company's intention to alter the conditions at once, no matter what happened. His company had decided to give the officers fair and reasonable conditions, including pay, but to carry on its business under Mr. Justice Higgins's award would be impossible. To quote a case, Sir Allen Taylor said that one of the mates received £33 as a month's pay, including overtime, and that to continue such rates would be ruinous. Inspector Kirby also interviewed the Secretary of the North Coast Steam Navigation Company, who said that nothing would be done until the return of the managing director, but he thought that it was almost certain that alterations would be made in respect of the award, especially in regard to overtime, hours, and wages. From what Inspector Kirby could gather, other shipowners would probably follow on the same lines as Sir Allen Taylor.

The Federal Registrar submitted the documents to the President of the Federal Arbitration Court (Mr. Justice Higgins) at Dromana yesterday. After going in to the matter carefully, the President directed that the following reply should be sent:—"The President of the Federal Arbitration Court concurs with the Minister for Labour and Industry in that public interest requires that some steps should be taken to provide against the strike anticipated in the report, but as the High Court holds that there is no dispute extending beyond one State, the President has no jurisdiction in the matter."

The Registrar subsequently added that as the dispute was not one extending beyond one State, it would seem that there was not a penalty under section 6 of the Federal Arbitration Act, and that if a strike occurred the Court would be powerless in the matter, in view of the High Court decision that there was no industrial dispute.

Mr. McDonald, the secretary of the Commonwealth Steamship Owners' Association stated to-day that the inter-State steamship service was unaffected by the award of Mr. Justice Higgins in the case of the Merchant Service Guild. Between the Association and the Guild an agreement existed covering the inter-State steamers, which would not expire until the end of 1913. He could not say that any action to reduce wages below the standard set up by Mr. Justice Higgins in his award was contemplated. A.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Discussion on the Budget for 1913-14.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon. The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presided.

The discussion on the Financial Statement prepared by the Municipal Commissioner and finally passed by the Standing Committee for the year 1913-1914 was resumed.

Dr. Sukhia in opening the debate, said that on the whole, the budget as prepared by the Commissioner was well considered and ably framed. But he urged that the surplus balance was very large and that the rate-payers had a right to receive back the money that they had paid in shape of taxes in previous years. But it should not be in the shape of that miserable reduction of five-eighths per cent. in general tax as proposed by the Standing Committee. The expenditure side estimates included a sum of Rs 162,000 under the head "Grain Compensation," an allowance to be paid to the poor employes. Such allowance was paid to Government employes up to the 31st December last by Government but now it was deemed, there was no necessity for it. That amount of Rs 162,000 could be saved. It was a saving not effected by any reduction in the expenditure already estimated, it was only by a fluke. The Legislature never intended the maximum tax to be levied to enable the Municipality to keep a large amount in its hand to invest in any manner it liked. The ratepayers, Dr. Sukhia submitted, ought to be allowed to keep that money with them and invest it in the way they choose. Out of the total expenditure three-fourths to four-fifths was spent on establishments. The establishments were increased constantly. For the last few years the supervising and inspecting staff had been doubled. In spite of the increase of the staff, he complained, there was no satisfactory result in the health figures. The mortality figures showed no satisfactory decrease. Dr. Sukhia contended that to produce better results it was not a wise policy to over-man a department, but the supervision and inspection must be very rigid and strict. He suggested surprise visits and field diaries for the supervising staff.

Mr. S. S. Mistry, criticising the budget, remarked that the Health Department had been over-manned; and as too many cooks spoiled the soup, the greater the number of men they employed the more unsatisfactory results were produced. The large number of men in both—the superior and subordinate staff—consumed twenty-four lakhs of rupees. Something must be done to reduce the expenditure.

Mr. Joseph Baptista said that the most fundamental principles to be observed in framing the budget was that the expenditure should not be allowed to grow in a way as to overrun the annual growth of the income. When that was done the financial state was very unsatisfactory. Mr. Chunilal Mehta remarked that it was not a prosperity budget. Mr. Baptista asked what prosperity budget was? He felt sure of one thing at least, that it was a satisfactory budget. The present Municipal Commissioner, it was very satisfactory to find, had checked all items of expenditure, with vigilance.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that Mr. Baptista had echoed the general feelings of the Corporation when he said it was a satisfactory budget. He asked what a prosperity budget was? Mr. Wacha would say that that was a prosperity budget which was not an adversity budget. It was an adversity budget when the reasonable expenditure could not be met out of the revenue and taxation had to be raised or new taxes levied. He thought education and medical relief deserved their attention first. As Dr. Sukhia and Mr. Mistry had complained about increase of expenditure in the Health Department and complained of unsatisfactory results due to want of supervision, he thought that such statements must be proved; sweeping allegations did not carry any weight.

Further discussion was adjourned till Thursday next.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over

CALCUTTA.

(Continued from page 4.)

has now become the evangelist of European defence. He will shortly be visiting Bombay to beat up recruits, and hopes, it is said, to be appointed to the Imperial Council, at no distant date, in order to protect the non-official European community from an invasion of their rights and privileges. He belongs to the same race as the Under-Secretary of State for India, and possesses a large share of the racial cleverness and *aplomb*. We are curious to see what European non-officials are nominated by Lord Carmichael. If public opinion counts for anything, Mr Shirley Tremearne, the proprietor and chief editor of *Capital* is sure to be among them; but in the past, public opinion never did count for anything in these matters. Mr. Tremearne has been forty-two years in India, and nobody knows better the origins and development of the commercial, municipal and political institutions of Calcutta. But his outspoken and fearless criticisms in his paper have offended too many tin gods for even an unconventional governor to risk the odium of inviting him to the Councils of State. If Lord Carmichael does destroy a tradition which has done the city much harm he will indeed be a braveman.

DACCA UNIVERSITY.

The report of the Dacca University Committee having been but newly published, and the fact that the Dacca University, if it ever materialises, will be a big thorn in the side of the Calcutta University, you would think that the project was the chief topic in educational circles. Not so. The burning question at the moment is, who will succeed Mr. Kuchler, Director of Public Instruction, when he retires in March. If departmental seniority, high literary attainment, and successful administration were to decide the issue, then the succession of Professor James, Principal of the Presidency College, would be assured; but those recommendations count as nothing against the unreasonable preference of the Bureaucracy, and it is rumoured that the post has been secured by a man who do s not belong to the Education Department at all. There is a strong Press agitation against the job, and there is yet hope that it will be defeated. Our hope is founded on what occurred in the Punjab. We all know that Mr. Michael O'Dwyer had the best claim on the Lieutenant-Governorship to be vacated by Sir Louis Dane; yet there was a deliberate attempt to oust him in favour of Mr. (now Sir) E. D. Maclagan, who is some relative of the Anglican Bishop of York. The plot very nearly succeeded, and would have succeeded, but for the fear of awkward questions in Parliament. Let us hope that the same fear will give Professor James his rights. If not, then I am very much afraid the Education Department will go from bad to worse. Even to-day it fails to attract recruits of the calibre of the man who made it famous in the middle of the last century, and I do not think it will ever regain that prestige until it is made a branch of the Indian Civil Service, its officers getting the same pay and status as Indian Civil Servants. This is a matter that the Islington Commission might profitably take in hand.

THE DOCKS.

There is not very much to write this week anent the commerce and trade of the port, save to notice the rumblings of a revolt against the policy of the Port Commissioners to starve the jetties in order to feed the Kidderpore Docks, which are a drain on the resources. The Import Trades Association is up in arms and clamouring for a commission of enquiry. There was a commission held thirteen years ago, one result of which was the importation from Bombay of Sir Frederick Dumayne to put things in order. The same complaint that was made against Mr. Apjohn is now being made against him, and unless things mend apace, I do not see how Lord Carmichael can refuse an enquiry. His Excellency inspected the docks during the Christmas holidays, and so did Mr. Montagu, the Under-Secretary of State for India, but I do not suppose that either was told the shortcoming of which so much is now being said in the papers. Mr. Meek, the consulting engineer of the Columba Port Trust, was here the other day giving advice as to extensions, but I believe all his attention was directed to his expansion of the docks, where the importers will not go and where the Port Commissioners seem determined to send them. Sir Frederick Dumayne is anxious to leave for England in March for a long holiday which he feels he wants; if the Governor is forced to order an enquiry, that holiday will have to be deferred. But more of this anon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JAN. 13.

Capt. Mills, 18th Lancers, is appointed Adjutant and Quartermaster, Staff College, Quetta.

Col. Johnstone, I. A. took over the duties of Assistant Quartermaster-General, Meerut, and Col. M. Cowper the command of the Allahbad Brigade on the 7th Inst.

Capt. Barrington, Supernumerary Captain, Mountain Artillery, Quetta, is posted to No. 2 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, Ambala.

Capt Batker, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed Supernumerary Captain Mountain Artillery, Ambala.

Brig.-Gen. Bond, Commanding Southern Brigade, is granted leave for 4 month 4 an ddays from April next.

Lieut. Gee, 26th Mountain Battery, is appointed to the Egyptian Army.

Approval has been given to the resignation of his commission by Lieut. Halliey, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

Sergt. Major Bunting, 2nd Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers, is appointed Quartermaster in succession to Hon. Capt. A. Syres.

Capt. R. R Hill embarks for India on the 12th February on appointment to the Indian Mountain Artillery, Abbottabad.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, &c.

STAFF.

The resignation by Captain E. L. Maxwell, 11th Lancers, of his appointment as Station Staff Officer Quetta, has been approved.

Lieut.-Colonel W. A. Robinson, Royal Horse Artillery, has been posted from 1st Brigade, South Africa, to 13th Brigade, India.

Captain F. J. Chadwick, 104th Rifles, to be Station Staff Officer, Baroda, vice Captain Martin, 94th Infantry.

REGIMENTAL.

39th Central India Horse.—Major H. B. Birdwood, Squadron Commander pro tem., is confirmed in that appointment, vice Major G. R. de H. Smith, permitted to retire.

80th Carnatic Infantry.—Captain H. Norrie, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander, vice Major A. V. Searle, deceased.

33rd Light Cavalry.—Captain L. E. Dening, Squadron Commander pro tem., is confirmed in that appointment, vice Major F. C. A. Parson, deceased.

23rd Cavalry.—Captain C. A. M. Paske to be officiating Adjutant.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave:—Major C. Rattray, 20th Infantry, 3 months, Medical Certificate.

Captain E. C. de R. Martin, 1st Bn. 5th Gurkhas, 4 months.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

DHARAMSEY AFFAIRS.

Estate Sued for Advances to Deceased.

LOANS TO MILLS.

Mr. Justice Davar has before him in the Bombay High Court, a case in which the late Dwarkadas Dharamsey's affairs are being gone into in Court. It will be remembered that the late Dwarkadas Dharamsey, after a rather chequered though brilliant financial, racing and business career, shot himself dead.

The plaintiff in the case is Krishnadas Goverdhun Das, and the defendants are Rhe Receiver, Mr. Jayantilal Ramdas, as the present heir, Chunilal Nagindas, and Mr. R. D. Sethna, as the Receiver of the estate of the late Dharamsey.

The plaintiff said that he had had numerous monetary transactions and business dealings with the late Mr. Dharamsey. At Dharamsey's request, and on his responsibility, the plaintiff had advanced large sums of money to the Laksmidas Khimji Spinning and Weaving Company (in liquidation), the Tricumdas Mills Company (in liquidation), and the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company (in liquidation). The Laksmidas Mill owed the plaintiff Rs. 20,604, Tricumdas Mills Rs. 27,806, and the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company Rs. 1,820. Dharamsey had also taken personal loans from the plaintiff and Rs 922 was due to him on that account. Dharamsey in his lifetime had made over to the plaintiff all of his (Dharamsey's) claims against Chunilal Nagindas (now deceased). The first defendant, Jayantilal, a minor, was the grandson of Chunilal Nagindas and he was Chunilal's aged heir. The plaintiff claimed Rs. 61,153 from the late Mr. Dharamsey and Dharamsey's estate was to get Rs. 2,22,346 from Chunilal Nagindas's estate. The plaintiff said that the whole of the claims against Chunilal's estate might be paid to him, and he would return the balance to Dharamsey's estate after retaining his own dues.

The first defendant said that he was not responsible, but Bhaidas Narottamdas and Parvatibai were the executor and executrix of Chunilal's estate under a will, and there was a case in the High Court to decide whether Chunilal had left any self-acquired property. The first defendant was the owner of only the ancestral and joint properties by survivorship, and those had nothing to do with Chunilal personally. Besides, the accounts between Chunilal and Dharamsey had been settled on the 15th June 1909, and the first defendant denied that Rs. 61,153 was due by the estate of Dharamsey to the plaintiff, or that that estate was a creditor of Chunilal's estate to the extent of Rs. 2,22,346.

The second defendant, Mr. Sethna, said that Dharamsey's estate owed the plaintiff Rs. 922 or thereabouts. The plaintiff ought to have proved his claim in the proper place, i. e., before the Commissioner, in the suit filed by Messrs. Lalji Thakersey and Co. for the administration of Thakersey's estate, and in which an administration decree had been passed. Both the defendants denied the validity of the documents produced by the plaintiff.

The case is proceeding.

LONG STANDING LITIGATION.

In the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Beaman and Mr. Justice Rao, sitting on the second appeal bench, concluded the hearing of the appeal in a Letters Patent case, by one Iswar Lingo Desai against the judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Batchelor of the Bombay High Court, in which the decision of the District and Sessions Judge of Dharwar was confirmed. The latter had heard the case filed by Iswar Lingo against Gangabai Desai for the recovery of some properties, and dismissed it.

It appeared that the appellant, Iswar Lingo Desai, had brought a suit against one Jiwaji in 1898 to recover a third share of some joint property. He received a judgment in his favour, and the redemption money was ordered to be paid in instalments. But respondent, Jivaji, died in the meantime, leaving four sons as his heirs. These heirs, in a fresh suit, pleaded foreclosure, but the trying judge ordered the execution of the decree against them. On appeal this order was, however, reversed. As a result of the petition, the disputed property was assigned to the share of Gopal, the first son of Jivaji. Gopal died, and his widow, Gangabai was sued again by Iswar, who made Gopal (though deceased) a respondent in the case. Later, Iswar learned of the death of Gopal; and the High Court held that, as the four brothers had been members of a joint family, Gopal's interest did survive to the three other brothers who were on record in the case, and the appeal was allowed on its merits. Gopal's widow, Gangabai, however, pleaded that there could be no execution of the High Court decree through the Court at Hubli, as Gangabai was the heir of Gopal, who had become the owner of the property as a result of the partition: and she had not been a party in the second appeal, and was therefore, not bound by the High Court judgment. This contention was respected by the Sub-judge of Hubli. On this, Ismar Lingo Desai sued for the setting aside of that order, and succeeded in having it reversed. Gangabai appealed against this and the District Judge held that Gangabai's name should have been brought on the record as the legal representative of Gopal and that Iswar Linga had defaulted by not informing the High Court of the partition. Gangabai thus succeeded in her suit. Mr. Justice Batchelor confirmed the order.

Mr. Justice Beaman and Mr. Justice Rao, after hearing the appeal of Iswar against Mr. Justice Batchelor's judgment, under the Letters Patent, decided that the said judgment was erroneous. Their lordships held that as the four brothers were members of a joint family, it was not necessary to put Gangabai's name on the record in place of the deceased Gopal, as his interest survived to the other brothers; and Iswar Lingo was not bound by the partition among the brothers as it was "pendents" life. As a result of the partition, the property became unavailable for execution, and the decree-holder, Iswar Lingo's right to proceed against the estate was therefore affected and the case came clearly under sec. 52 of the Transfer of Property Act. Their Lordships' reversed Mr. Justice Batchelor's decree and gave a judgment for Iswar, with costs.

THE POLICE COURTS.

BIG SEIZURE OF COCAINE.

One of the biggest seizures of cocaine ever accomplished by the the Excise Department of Bombay has come to light, and it shows that illicit traffic in the drug, in spite of the number of prosecutions that take place daily in the Police Courts, is still going on in an active manner.

In the case that was heard by Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalward, Third Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade, yesterday, it was reported that 164,640 grains of cocaine of the value of Rs. 17,000 had been in the possession of two Mahomedans, Sheik Mahomed Sheik Usman and Sheik Raju Sheik Jan Mahomed.

It was stated that for some time past dealings in cocaine on a large scale has been going on amongst some Mahomedans, and the fact became known to Mr. S. D. Smith, Assistant Collector of Customs. On Sunday evening one of the informants of Inspector Kuverji Daraba, who was making enquiries, came across Sheik Rajoo Sheik Jan Mahomed at the Sir J. J. Hospital, and came to know that the latter had cocaine to dispose of. The informant purchased 3,360 grains from the man and asked him to get some more for him. The man promised to purchase a large quantity for him, and asked him time to go to him at 3 o'clock the nex morning He then went to a house where he was watched by some men of the Excise Department. As arranged, the man came to the place at the appointed time, 3 o'clock, but he evaded his customer, as there were others there. Mr. Kuverji and Mr. N. C. Cama and other Excise inspectors, who were also watching the man's movements, then entered the house which the man was seen to enter and searched the place. He found there 90 packets of the drug, containing 151,200 grains, in a room occupied by Sheik Mahomed Sheik Usman. Further search resulted in the finding of seven packets more in a neighbouring shop. This contained 10,080 grains.

The Criminal Investigation Department was informed, and Inspector, Khan Saheb Fazil Mahomed Taki, took charge of the case and arrested the prisoners.

The two Mahomedans were placed before the Magistrate, by Sub-Inspector Bahadun on a charge of possessing the drug without a licence from the Collector of Bombay. The hearing of the case against them was adjourned, as the police required make further enquiries in the matter.

THEFTS ON B. I. S. N. STEAMERS.

Yesterday before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, Sergeant Cooper, of the Bombay Harbour Police charged Shaik Ebrahim Sheik Ahmed and Giga Jetta with thefts on board steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

On Saturday last, Capt. R. S. B. Butler, of the s. s. "Barala" reported to the police that a box from a consignment of cargo had been broken open and ten packets of vermicelli valued at Rs. 1-8 removed from it. The police on enquiries arrested Sheik Ahmed, who was working on board the steamer, and got from him the ten packets. The accused pleaded guilty.

On the same day the police arrested Giga Getta, on a complaint from Mr. S.A. Morgan, chief officer of the s. s. "Islanda," who complained that fourteen locks and keys of the value of Rs. 5 had been removed from the cargo in his steamer. The accused was a labourer on the ship and admitted his guilt.

A Parsi representative of the British India Steam Navigation Co. said that similiar thefts had been very frequent on board steamers, and he was asked by Mr. Duncan Carmichael to request his Worship to pass an exemplary sentence.

His Worship said that he always did so, and he convicted and sentenced both the accused each to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

At the Marsden Police Court, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Sub-Inspector Bartels charged a Hindu shoemaker, named Dataram Balkrishna, with pocket-picking.

The complainant, Keshav Dharma, a coolie working for Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, was standing near a shop at Musjid Bunder-road, on Sunday last, arranging some gunny-bags, when the accused, to whom he had given his shoes to repair, put his hand in complainant's pocket and extracted a currency-note for Rs. 10 and ran away. The complainant chased him and the accused was caught and handed over to the police.

He pleaded guilty, and as he had had five previous convictions, he was sentenced to one year's hard labour. He was further ordered to report his residence to the police for three years.

BOMBAY RACES.

4th Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, January 18th.

Entry closed at 4 p. m. on Monday, 13th January 1913.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs

Mr Julius Gove's br c by Laus g Transmigration
Mr G C Sidemann's c aus g Silver Bolt
Mr Gairdner's b g Jungle Law
Mr W Homar's ch aus g Lord Reay
Mr J C Smith's b aus m Boomey
Mr Lion's b aus m Danreuse
Mr S A Waheb's b aus g Chivalry

THE MARINE LINES PLATE—Distance About 9 furlongs

Messrs M Gokuldass and A Nanjee's b a h Shawcutt
Messrs M Gokuldass and A Nanjee's b a h Hadee
Mr W Homer's b a h Last Chance
Mr W Homer's b a h's Shum Shum (late Dawood)
Mr J R Raja's b a h Guinea Merchant
Mr J M Mistry's ch a h Young Salanio
Mr J M Mistry's g a h Thulfha
Mr Beg's b a h Mysore
Messrs A A Rehman and J M Mistry's b a h Terror
Mr Lion's g a h Sweden
Mr Lion's ch a h Lord Durham
Mr Lion's g a h Aasud
Mr Lion's b a h Mujeed
Mr Lion's ch a h Artist
Mr R R S' g a h Regent
Mr Elser's g a h Sir Visto
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Bragarza
Mr Valiji Moosji's b a h Bustan
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Money Gold
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Nahib
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Gowshajmer

THE SANTA CRUZ PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs

Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Winchester
Messrs M Goculdass and A. Nanjee's c a h Jaia
Mr Ahmed Hargany's a h Lucky Slave
Mr Brain's ch a h Plassy
Mr Lion's br a h Mubrook
Mr Jassim M Essa's g a h Baldwin
Mr Kadoobin Saleh's a h Hishan
Mr Nasser Abdoola's ch a h Flying Machine
Mr W Homer's c a h Sinclair
Mr Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Mulla
Mr Ali Mahomed's g a h British King
Mr A J D'Souza's a h Massal
Mr Beg's ch a h Sharar
Mr Beg's c a h Creditor
Mr J M Mistry's g a h Brazes
Mr Dara Cowasjee's a h Gafal
Mr Hasan Madar's a h Mars
Mr Lion's g a h Brandy II
Mr Lion's a h Ream
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's a h Moonspot
Nawab Najaj Ali Khan's ch a h Master Bill
Nawab and A S Oomer's a h Ma'ush
Mr A S Oomer's g a h Chechan
Mr A S Oomer's g a h Zuffer Beg
Messrs D Dayed and A R Dakeel's g a h Mushtarak
Mr Shaik Sulleman's g a h Minerva
Mr Bampfylde's c a h Young Thara
Mr Bampfylde's g a h St Anthony
Mr Jessaj's g ah Bavan
Mr Eastwood's g a h Dilkush
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Krushan
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Raspberry

A MAIDEN ARAB PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Messrs M Goculdass and A Mana's ch a h Good Success
Mr S A Waheb's g a h Sorcerer
Mr Abdul Aziz Mckenzie's ch a h Highflyer
Messrs Khalil Dooree and A Hargany's g a h Kokab
Mr W Homer's ch a h Dinar
Mr Valijee Moosajee's b a h Fathibeg
Mr Beg's g a h Lord Timon
Saleh Kared's g a h Shirab
Mr A R Tahar's ch a h Afzur Jung
Mr Mahomed Ismail's g a h Peerage
Mujeed Jurjis' g a h Miner
Mr A R Tahar's g a h Allworth
Mr Naji Syed Rashid's b a h Golden Ducat
Mr Syed Rashid's ch a h Sunspot
Mr A R Dakeel's g a h Longboat
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Bahiz
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Noor-ul-Malik

AN ARAB PONY CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr S A Waheb's ch a h Mashad Pasha
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Tenebranse
Mr Abdoola Faras' b a h Reminder
Mr Abdoola Mana's ch a h Abdul Aziz
Mr Abdoola Tamimi's b a h Real
Mr Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Mulla
Mr Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Tezab
Mr S Ebrahim's ch a h Solar Star
Mr Ahmed Dakeel's g a h Lot
Mr Baboo's g a h Agent
Mr Mujeed Jurzi's br a h Sutleg
Mr Lion's g a h Brandy II
Mr Lion's ch a h Mahboob
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan and Mr A S Oomer's g a h Imperial
Mr A R Dakeel's g a h Longboat
Messrs Hobayed and A R Dakeel's g a h Mushtarak
Mr Jessaj's g a h Bavan
Mr Haji Ahmed Bagdaly's g a h Moyaid
Mr N Jehangir's bl a h Nobi
Mr D Framjee's b a h Jamal Beg
Mr Ali Talib's br a h Raspberry

Mr. D. Hooper, Officiating Economic Botanist to the Botanical Survey of India, a very interesting Agricultural Ledger" (No. 5 of 1911-12), dealing with the oils and fats of vegetable origin produced in British India. The author gives the chemical constituents of the oils, and their economic uses. This compendium, Mr. Hooper tells us, is intended to serve as a guide to merchants in giving information in the distribution of raw materials, and to enable the analyst to recognise genuine and adulterated oils in the local markets. Several oils of minor importance are noticed, not only for their scientific interest, but also as possible sources of future commercial attention. It will probably surprise many people to know what a number of trees and shrubs there are in India which yield oils and fats of economic value. Even rice-husks yield 20 per cent. of oil. These husks are exported to Europe for supplying a material in soap manufacture.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM.

The following news later than the mail, appears in the Australian papers:—

London, Dec. 28.

In an interesting article published in the "English Review" Mr. Frederic Harrison, the well-known writer, predicts that the whole international system will be recast next year.

"The peril" he declares, "lies in Germany's desire for expansion. Ninety per cent. of the Germans desire peace if German interests are not affected, and the Kaiser is honestly doing his best to remove the apprehensions of his neighbours. Meanwhile the predominant ten per cent., bred for war, is pushing the country into a course from which war will be almost the inevitable consequence."

Mr. Harrison contends that Turkey's collapse and the aggrandisement of the Balkan kingdoms gave a fatal set-back to Pan-German ideals. "Nothing outside Europe," he asserts, "is no open to Germany. But Europe is open, and it is inevitable that she will seek expansion there. England's peril must be met by a predominant fleet. An immense and continuous naval increase is a matter of life and death to us." Mr. Harrison advocates the floating of a war of £150,000,000, of which £100,000,000 should forthwith be spent upon the navy, while £50,000,000 should be spent on the army.

"It is essential," he adds, "to concentrate our Empire and to give up the Mediterranean, and even Gibralter. We should certainly give up Egypt and the African Empire immediately to the southward."

THE GALE ROUND BRITAIN.

London, Dec. 29.

The Danish steamer Volmer foundered off the Lizard on Christmas Day and 13 members of her crew were drowned. The captain and a seaman were picked up after they had been for two days in an open boat battling against the waves.

London, Dec. 29.

The Italian steamer Tripolitania was wrecked at Porthleven in Cornwall on Friday. Her crew of 27 men were rescued by the Penzance lifeboat.

London, Dec. 30.

Further particulars of the foundering of the Danish steamer Volmer off the Lizard on Christmas Day, show that when the vessel was 25 miles to the southward of the Scilly Islands a tremendous sea swept over her, stripping the bulwarks and pouring torrents of water into the holds and the engine room, with the result that the fires were quenched. The steamer turned up the Channel and sank after drifting for five hours.

A sailor went mad before the vessel foundered and he jumped into the sea and was drowned. The launching of the boats proved to be a dangerous under taking. The first boat smashed alongside the ship, and all on board it were drowned. The second boat capsized, but the survivors righted it and clambered aboard.

Throughout Wednesday night the survivors, waterless in a boat without oars, drifted with a terrible thunderstorm playing around them, and in the meantime two steamers passed without seeing them. The men in the boat suffered great hardships, and they died one by one until only the captain and a seaman were left. These two were rescued by a trawler. At one stage the chief officer went mad, and attempted to throttle the captain. In all 15 men from the Volmer died.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

London, Dec. 29.

A male supporter of the woman's suffrage movement has been arrested on a charge of having smashed the windows of the Prime Minister's residence in Downing-street.

At Potter's Bay yesterday the suffragettes tied the railway signals so that the latter could not be worked from the signal boxes. They attached to the signals notes bearing the words: "The vote is the only remedy."

RUSSIAN ESPIONAGE.

Berlin, Dec. 30.

Thirty men and women, some of them Germans and others Russians, have been arrested on a charge of having engaged in espionage on behalf of Russia. It is stated that documents found upon the prisoners show that they intended to destroy the Breslau bridges in the event of a German mobilisation.

OWNERSHIP OF SKUTARI.

Vienna, Dec. 29.

The "Neus Freie Presse" states: "Austria objects to Montenegro's securing Skutari, which is exclusively inhabited by Albanians and must be incorporated in the Albanian State."

WAR SCARE IN AUSTRIA.

Vienna, Dec. 29.

The Secretary of the State Bank estimates that £13,000,000 have been with-drawn from the Austrian bank owing to the war scare, which has seriously effected all industries.

IN BRIEF.

London Dec. 28.

It now transpires that four children were suffocated at Burslem, in Staffordshire, on the night of Christmas Day, when a fire broke out in the residence of a man and woman who went out for a walk leaving their children at home.

Ottawa, Dec. 28,

The Liberals have decided to obstruct the passage of the Naval Defence Bill in the Dominion House of Commons in order to compel the Government to appeal to the country.

London, Dec. 29.

At Wolverhampton to-day a local railway train collided with a theatrical train. Several members of the Wild Australia Company were slightly injured in the smash. A valuable buck-jumper escaped injury, although the box in which it was being conveyed was telescoped.

London, Dec. 30.

Madame Julia Culp, a Dutch singer, was yesterday robbed of £2,500 worth of jewellery, while travelling on the Liverpool boat-train.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 13

There was much animation in the share market, the morning being devoted to auction sales, at which fair prices were realised. Before the close a fair volume of business was done in coal shares the prices of favourite stocks being maintained.

In the jute market sellers' ideas were Rs. 62 for near and Rs. 62-8 all the month, with buyers at about 8as. less and no transactions were reported.

The gunny market has taken a higher level and is quite strong in all positions and for all descriptions of goods; so much so that it is a bit difficult to fix prices.

Yesterday, under the orders of the Local Government, there were released from the Rangoon jail, after two years' and nine months' incarceration, Briscoe Birch, Dr. Gupta and Mukerjee, who were convicted at the Chief Court Sessions in April 1909, of criminal breach of trust of money belonging to the Burma Kheddahs, and sentenced by Mr. Justice Hartnoll to five years rigorous imprisonment each. The accused memorialised the Burma Government, who on being informed by the authorities of the prisoners' good behaviour, exercised the right of clemency.

THE OPIUM PROBLEM.

Indora Dealers' Petition.

The following Memorial has been submitted by the opium traders of the (Indore City Indore State, Central India) to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. They pray therein that with a view to save the situation and secure the clearance of the accumulated Indian opium in India should remonstrate with China as to her prohibitive measures against sale of Indian Opium in that country and urge her to adhere to her Agreement by opening the market to the free sale thereof:—

May it please your Excellency—We the undersigning opium Traders of the Indore City Indore State, in the Central India Agency, beg your Excellency's kind permission to respectfully submit as under:—

1. We are deeply grateful to your Excellency for issuing the recent Notification whereby the auction sale of Indian certified Opium to China has been ordered to be suspended from March 1913, until the opium (30,000 chests approximately) stocked in the Chinese Ports or Bombay is cleared out. Every trader whose capital is locked up in the opium concern will surely hail the aforesaid Notification as giving him a respite and as being the harbinger of better days for the market opium in China. A breathing time is thus allowed for gradually disposing of his chests lying at Shanghai and other Chinese Ports. The apprehension of the closed market which is already over-stocked, being inundated by further exports from China and thereby causing a catastrophe surely exists no longer. We all are sensible of these advantages, and of the benevolent attitude and policy of the Government of India towards the opium traders.

2. We are however constrained to submit that the suspension of the auction sale though it might relieve the acuteness and the imminent tension temporarily cannot by itself save the situation. If China, forgetful of her stipulations, persists in continuing the severe prohibitive measures against opium sale in her Empire, the advantages secured for the moment by the Notification would ultimately be rendered nugatory. Grave doubts in influential quarters are already entertained of China's sincerity in fulfilling her obligations. It is an open secret that opium cultivation is still continued in several provinces of the Empire, in deliberate disregard of her Agreement and of the principles of humanity. The smuggling of native opium is reported from many centres, under official connivance. Then again on the other hand, Indian opium is ostracised thoroughly in China. Not only is its sale publicly prohibited throughout the length and breadth of the Empire, but an embargo is laid upon the entrance of the drug itself in Chinese territory. Extreme sentences have been awarded to persons who have broken the preventive edicts. Two conclusions can obviously be drawn from this attitude—firstly that the Central Government of China, though outward protestations and measures are apparently firm and energetic, is not sufficiently strong to enforce its orders upon the distant and untractable Viceroy Mandarins. Or secondly as has been already submitted China is not sincere in her action whatever be the reasons. There is however no mincing the fact that China's attitude is impregnate with grave eventualities for the opium trader.

4. With a view to save the situation we beg to unitedly submit that a strong remonstrance be made through the Imperial Government with China, to adhere to her stipulations annul the prohibitive orders, and allow the free sale of Indian opium accumulated in the Treaty Ports without any restriction open and covert, until the period allowed by the Agreement expires.

5. In this connection we have in voicing the prayer of the body of the traders of this City, submitted the following telegram on the 7th instant to your Excellency:—

"Some assurance has been given by your Excellency's Notification suspending auction sale of opium to China after March 1913 until thirty thousand chests belonging to traders stocked in Chinese Ports are cleared out. But we are still far from assured unless China changes her policy about opium sale in her own country. At present severe preventive measures are followed so that not a single chest can enter China. Consequently it is essential to save the situation and secure clearance of overstocked opium. Earnest representation be made to China to adhere her stipulation and allow immediately free sale of this opium in her villages and towns. Only this action can restore thorough equilibrium of trade. We beseech your Excellency to take the necessary steps for the free sale of Indian Opium. —(sd.) Saroopchand Hukmchand, Tilokchand Kalyanmal, Oankarji Kastoorchand, and other opium traders of Indore City.

We beg to earnestly beseech that early action in the lines submitted above be taken to save the situation in time and the traders from impending ruin. The crux of the question is the opening of the Chinese Market without restriction, for the accumulated stock of opium in the Chinese Ports and Bombay. This alone can have curative effect. If this is secured the tension would be removed permanently and all apprehensions would be dispelled. We earnestly hope that the Government of India will take this just and merciful measure to secure the desired object.

6. In conclusion we beg to congratulate your Excellency for the Providential escape from the dastardly attempt upon your Excellency's life on the 23rd ultimo. We also pray the Almighty Providence to restore you to health without the least possible delay.

BANDRA ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From time to time Mr. Frank Conceiro has very thoughtfully placed, through your medium, the grievances of the Bandra public before the Municipal Authorities. In your issue of the 10th instant, he strongly advocates the need of a road which will connect the Hill Road with the Colwad Bazar Road. I do not know whether the utility of this road will be greater than that of the one which will connect the Municipal Offices, Turner Road and Pali Road, with the Catholic village

MORALS AND HISTORY.

I.

(By Pestonji Dorabji Khandalavala.)

"Mal dare e mal temer lo mondo paiero
"Ha tolto loro, e posti a questa suff ."
(That ill they gave, and ill they kept hath set them
as this strife, deprived of the beatitudes world.)

The fact above all of our age is History. Her importance is enhanced by the intellectual movements she sets afoot on all sides. A troop of muses, seconded from, or allied to, her poetry, painting, music, romance, and the drama, escort and follow her to the field. Cheerfully grouped about her they share her labours. Her record is full of incidents which fascinate, as never the cleverest of fiction does. Of the families figuring on the historical canvas and whose names alone suffice to conjure up a whole cortage of sinister legends, one is

THE BORGIA.

What enthralling romance can vie with its stirring records? Pages of it seem planned to the stage, with curious characters playing dramatic singularities. Jean Burchard, chaplain and master of ceremonies at the Vatican, from 1483 to 1503, has in his Journal noted the secret life of Pope Alexander VI. and his son Cæsar Borgia. These two were for some years the terror of Italy. Their work interrupted by the mysterious death of the father, bore its fatal fruits under the pontificates of Julius II, Leo X. and Clement VII. In the complexity of their passions, their vices, and ambitions, we see the father and the son in their true colours. We mark them act, and we take in the motives of their action. We hear them speak, and if they lie, we know what interests are at stake. Their characters are in perfect equilibrium with the conditions of their power. To keep themselves up the giddy heights to which fortune had raised them, they needed duplicity and fits of implacable violence. But they had to pay heavily for their bloody grandeur: the father by the terror he stood in of his son, and the anguish with which he foresaw—how is the end of his reign—the ruin of their joint enterprise; the son by the hopeless impotence to which he was enchained by the iron will, be it of Venice, or of France, just at the moment he believed himself all but the ruler of an Italian Principality, when down came all his hopes with a crushing crash—his father's sudden death—in a few hours. Were the two equally guilty towards Italy, the Church and Christianity? A vain law so here, we have counsels pleading on both sides, with facts distorted, good intentions exaggerated, wicked ones extenuated, and indulgence solicited. But

BURCHARD'S JOURNAL

like a mirror and an echo reflects and reverberates what was seen and heard in the court of the three terrible pontificates of Sixtus IV., of Innocent VIII. and of Alexander VI. What renders it precious is its distressing absence of moral sense. Is it an infamy he notes? He is a hundred leagues off the thought that, it is one. His serenity is marvellous. He is incapable of deceiving his readers knowingly. He relates nothing that he is not very sure of. The facts he reports he never comments upon. Nothing interests him beyond the ritual of his ceremonies. His is a most limited horizon, but that renders what he sees there, so much the more clear and worthy of credit. He had no idea that the Church was tottering, that Christianity was in agony, and that Rome's politics disturbed Europe. It was enough for him that candles were properly lit on the papal altar, and that the Pope had not a red instead of a violet cope on. Having been present behind the scenes, all the drama through—he reveals much more than the highest of personages, who saw but an act or a scene. When addressing ourselves to the study of the Borgias, all the prejudices which perverts intelligence has resolutely to be got rid of. Let us not imagine that Alexander and Cæsar were outside the pale of laws common to humanity, and that by their crimes and vices they had out-villained villany permitted at the end of the fifteenth century, and that, too, the Italian XV. century. Wave to the two, Lther and son, is joined a third, Lucretia the daughter, as a part of moral monstrosity, we have a triple case of heredity tragi before us. The view that they are exceptional beings in whom wickedness runs riot with incredible fury, for no other reason than the perverse delight of evil, and sickly joy born of grandiose extravagance, lends itself befittingly to audacious poets. It is to be found in Michelet's glowing chapters on the Borgias. His

PICTURE OF PAPAL ROME

is grim with its ruins haunted by bandits, orgies in the Vatican worthy of Heliogabalus, and in the centre a banker surrounded by Moors and Jews. It is the Pope and his Lucretia holding the seals of the church. The vision is impressive, but does too much honour to the Borgias. Their figures are not so huge nor extraordinary, as have been those of certain Roman emperors. Nero disconcerts us by the incoherence of his nature, and the absurdity of the sufferings he has wrought. The Christians of his time saw in him the Antichrist, the infernal beast passed out of the pits of Hell. He could blend in an unforeseen way, frivolity and luxury, taste and colossal pomp, the refinements and the irony of the gloomy comedian that, presented by Tacitus and Suetonius, his history seems an insolent defiance hurled at human reason. The Borgias are far from being so lofty in size. There is no want of harmony between their life of Italian tyrants and the statecraft of their tyranny; no acts of violence but are easily explained by the necessities of this policy, necessities of to-day contradicted by those of the morrow, as manifested by novel acts of violence; petty policies, egoistic and empiric, but pursued with the help of atrocious means, logical and clear-sighted. Their field of action is Italy alone. They play there a tragedy where in the destinies of the West are no longer involved; a Sforza, a Malatesta, an Aragon would have presented as stirring a spectacle had the hegemony of the peninsula been committed to them. The Italian princes of the XV. century are veritably their peers, and the Borgias placed side by side take their just proportions. Their immorality was not a play of nature, but the very decree of Italian tyranny. After Alexander VI. Peter Louis Farnese, son of Paul III. surpassed at times even Cæsar Borgia himself in perversity. Later, still, Carlo Caraffa, nephew of Paul IV. convulsed the peninsula by a giddy policy which Cæsar would not have practised. Loyalty, goodness, modesty, the notion of good and evil, were extinct in these arrogant minds, who led the chair of civilisation of the first order, and heightened the corruption of their courts, with all the eclat of the renaissance. The same lacune was to be found in all these consciences. And the explanation of this immoral moral phoenomenon is in

THE PRINCE OF MACHIAVELLI.

The tyranny of the XV. century carried in its train, the fatality of its origin. At its very starting-point it was unjust, by the criminal attempt of the "New Prince" against the communal liberties, and the feudal powers. Papacy though a secular power, had been infected by this contagion for more than a hundred years. It was condemned to struggle to extermination against the great feudal families of Rome, and to put the apostolical nephews to pasture on baronial domains. From Sixtus IV. it was Italy herself which gradually became a prey to nepotism. Now, like all those princes, whose house is founded on violence, and subsists by crime only, the Popes of the Renaissance had recourse—for assuring their ambitions—to a ruthless policy, mingled with fraud and cruelty. Like them they had to crush cruelly their internal enemies, the counties and the towns, the ungovernable condottieri and the too powerful cardinals, the monks who were for bringing back on earth the liberties of the Kingdom of God, to the humanists who spoke very loud of the free Republic of Livy. It was necessary then to be both a lion, and a fox, says Machiavelli: at home to hope a morrow, abroad on the frontiers, with their allies, with their rivals, the Italian tyrants, and the Pope, like all the others had to contend against conspiracies, intrigues at the courts of the Western Sovereigns, the violation of treaties, the plots of exiles and of outlaws, who paved the way for their return by regicide, or popular riots. There was not a prince who had not all his immediate neighbours against him, and few of the Powers of Europe to secretly support the policy of his enemies. If these otherwise occupied were neuter, there stood Venice always, the patrician republic, who equally hated all these tyrants, and whose hand was to be seen in all the disasters that overwhelmed them. This is why they had but one resource for subsisting—terror and perjury. The Borgias belonged to this world which knew neither pity, scruple, nor remorse. It is the modern conscience in us that they stagger. But for princely Italy "the hostelry of grief," as Dante had already sang, they were neither a deception nor a surprise.

THE CHURCH

itself had for long been incarnated in papacy, and by the church was meant the religion of all the Christian world. In the worst days of the Middle Ages, when the popes saw almost all driven away from Rome by the people, barons or emperors, the popes, though exiled and replaced by anti-popes, held fast in one sovereign hand the rule of universal faith. The heresies, the philosophies, the infringing of ecclesiastic discipline, the enterprise of princes, all the interests which far or near concerned Christianity had constantly ended in a Lateran Council, a decision of the pope, a solemn act of apostolic authority. Nothing was done or said in the west, which did not receive the praise or blame of Rome. Italy and Europe tormented the Suzerain of the patrimony of St. Peter in a thousand ways, but when the Bishop of Rome spoke in the name of God, they always bowed tremblingly. The rebel heads that bowed not were terribly struck: the emperors Henry IV. and Frederick II. of Germany, Arnold of Brescia, and Manfred, King of Sicily. The political function of the pope, precarious and often suspended at Rome, undecided and contested in the rest of Italy, except at the time of communal leagues against the empire, was of incomparable grandeur when it operated abroad. When the Pope turned to the emperor, the King of France, or the Holy Land, his word and look carried the superhuman power of his sacred office. Those were the heroic days of the Roman papacy, which ended abruptly after Boniface VIII.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JAN. 13.

This disturbed conditions still continue in the extreme north, and light precipitation is reported from the hills.

Forecast:—Light precipitation in the Western Himalayas and adjacent places.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 13TH JANUARY.

Amritsar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. All crops doing well.

Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. All crops doing well.

Mooltan.—Wheat being sown. Absence of rain causing anxiety. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Delhi.—Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Benwar.—Mornings cold and dewy. Food-gains prospects improving; crop pospects generally good.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia—mornings cold. Rabi crops in fair condition.

Jalgaon—Unusually cool. Mornings cold and dewy.—Cotton ready for picking; picking general; crop estimate twelve annas. Food-grains doing well and prospects improving. Wheat doing well and flourishing. Late rains expected to improve wheat crop. Wheat prospects improving. Crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well.

Broach—Seasonable. Colder than usual. Cotton plants showing bolls; rapidly ripening; crop accounts satisfactory; crop making good progress in several places; cotton picking of first sowing partially begun; cotton prospects much improved.

Wadhwan.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and crop making good progress.

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Cotton arrivals expected early.

Baroda.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking commenced.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy. Crop accounts less favourable.

Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 13th January 1913 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies have cleared in the extreme north but remain moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at Rawalpindi, Multan and Sirsa; the minimum is 9deg to 11deg. F. above normal in the submontane districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual at Agra. Night temperature has risen, it is however still in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Sind and at Bikaner and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and in defect at Bikaner. Maximum temperature is generally higher than usual in Rajputana; the minimum is above normal in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Night temperature is in excess at Dwarka and Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal. Minimum temperature is in defect at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is in slight defect except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is lower than usual at some stations.

General Remarks.—No rainfall of importance has been reported. Skies have cleared in east Rajputana, the west United Provinces and the extreme north but remain moderately clouded over the rest of the Punjab.

Isolated dust-storms are possible in the Punjab.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and induced to 32°F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 13th January, 1913, was 30·007 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 7 feet at 1 a. m. (local time.) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14 inches and this will be higher or lower by 0.1 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of the barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 37 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different correction have been applied.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. SIR HENRY PROCTER, A. D. C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 14th Jan., 1913.

1. Riding School daily for Recruits at 7-15 a.m.
2. To-day Tuesday the 14th instant—Commanding Officer's Parade.
Rendezvous at Church Gate Station 7-20 a.m. punctually.
Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines, Swords and Bandoliers.
3. There will be a meeting of Officers and N C Officers of the Corps at the Office of Messrs Killick Nixon and Coy. on Thursday next, the 16th instant at 6 p.m.
4. Orderly N C Officer of the week—Corporal B. Ellis.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 12th Jan. to 6 a.m. on the 13th January :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total	0	0
Total mortality from all causes		89
Cholera		3

LITTLE SPELLS of fever, Little Chills so bland,
Make the mighty graveyard and the angel band,
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC taken now and then,
Keeps a man healthy in a fever den.
Of all chemists and stores in India—MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

The Hissar Cattle Farm will be taken over by the Punjab Government from the Government of India and run on business principles.

Mr. A. C. Baines, Secretary of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce and Honorary Secretary of the Delhi Club, has been appointed Secretary to the Calcutta Golf Club.

A jade stone weighing 30 viss and valued at Rs. 6,000 was recently found in Katha, one of the mines on the North-East Frontier of Burma.

In Calcutta a few ladies have opened a store of Indian goods to supply the needs of Indian ladies. The ladies themselves are making candles safety pins, hair pins, &c.

It is understood, says a Delhi message, that the Hon. Mr. Kenrick, Advocate-General of Bengal, will be re-appointed a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

It is said that a despatch has been sent, reports the "Sanjihani," to the Secretary of State for India in connection with the intended release from confinement of Pandit Bal Gangadhar Tilak of Poona.

During the legislative session at Delhi the Hon. Mr. Malcolm Hailey becomes an ex-officio member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council as Chief Commissioner of the Province in which such Council is assembled.

A nasty accident occurred at Wadhwan junction to a pointsman during the early hours of Saturday morning, when his leg was crushed under some wagons which were being shunted and had to be amputated.

The Heir Apparent of Limbdi arrived on Friday morning from Instruction accompanied by Mr. Vinning Instructor when the State officers and Maharajan were present on the station to receive him.

Paddy cultivators in Burma are complaining of the scarcity of Madrassi labour for harvesting the new crop. The reason for this appears to be due to the good season in the Madras Presidency and regular employment on the Twante Canal extension.

Hajee Adjam C. Pappedee, President of the Moulmein Turkish Relief Fund, has despatched £1,000 to the Rangoon Consulate to be transmitted to Turkey.

It is officially announced that the regulations for the prevention of the introduction of plague by sea imposed in the port of Chittagong against vessels arriving from Moulmein have been withdrawn.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab is pleased to confirm the notification of November 7th last, declaring the undermentioned monuments to be protected monuments,—The tomb of Tahar Khan Nahar and the Mosque of Tahar Khan Nahar at Sitpur in the Muzaffargarh district.

With reference to the proposal to erect a memorial at Home to the late Sir George White, the defender of Ladysmith and one time Commander-in-Chief in India, it is suggested that India should have her own memorial of the gallant General whose name is revered in this country.

General Chang may possibly halt some days at Phari on his way from Lhasa to India. None of his escort will cross the frontier until he gives his personal orders to them. There are between seven and eight hundred troops and followers in all, who will have to be shipped from Calcutta.

The following notice has been published under the signature of the Chief Secretary to the United Provinces Government:—"Government servants are expressly forbidden to take part in any political movement. There have been a complaint that officials have canvassed in the recent Council elections." It is now stated authoritatively that a tahsildar who defended in this manner has had his promotion stopped for one year.

Sir K. G Gupta leaves Calcutta on the 21st instant on a tour of Upper India prior to his leaving for Europe. Among the places he will visit will be Mogul Surai, Benares, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Delhi, Baroda and Bombay which city he will reach in February 6th leaving by the mail steamer "China" on the 8th.

The Hon. Mrs. Charlton's crusade against cruelty to animals seems to have made a greater impression in, says the "Englishman" mofussil stations, and more particularly in the hills than in the cities. Twenty-eight drinking troughs have been erected in Darjeeling, and the surrounding stations, while on the Darjeeling-Kalimpong Road, which is about seventeen miles long, six troughs have been erected by the local society.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR COMMANDING.

Bombay, 14th Jan., 1913.

15. Parades.—Saturday, 18th instant. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahaluxmi Battery at 5-15 p. m. for 6-inch B. L. C. and 10-inch H. P. Gun Drill. Train leaves Colaba at 4-50 p.m. and Church Gate at 4-55 p.m. Cyclists go direct to the Battery.
Dress Khaki with Helmets.
8. Camp—From 8th to 17th February inclusive.
Dates of Practice—Published for information that the Corps will carry out practice from Mahaluxmi on the following dates:—Mondays, the 3rd, 10th, and 24th February. And Sunday 16th.
The G. O. C., 6th (Poona) Division will inspect the Corps on Monday, the 10th February, at Mahaluxmi.
The G. O. C., Bombay Brigade, and the I. C. D., India, will inspect the Corps on 16th February. And not 17th as previously published.
All members are requested to obtain leave to attend the parade on the above named dates.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICES.

1. The B. V. A. Regimental Institute at Headquarters will be open daily at the following hours 12 noon to 2 p. m. and 6 p. m. to 10 p. m. from Monday 13th inclusive. A billiard table has been installed.
2. A Concert will be held in the B. V. A. Regimental Institute on Saturday the 25th instant. Commencing at 9-30 p. m.
Admission:—Ladies and Gentlemen Annas (8) eight each.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 14th Jan. 1913.

42. Parades.—Maxim Gun.—The Maxim Gun Class of "A" Company will parade at Head-quarters, Council Road, at 7 a. m. to-day Tuesday the 14th and Thursday the 16th Instant.
11.—Wednesday the 15th Instant.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order Uniform, shorts with caps.
Subject.—Field Service Regulations, Part I Outposts, Sections 75 to 89.
43. Proficiency Class—A Proficiency Class will be held to-day Tuesday the 14th and Thursday the 16th instant at 7 p. m. at Head-quarters, Council Road.
44. Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held from the 1st to 8th February 1913.
45. Competition.—The Hill Memorial Inter Coy. Challenge Cup Competition will be fired at Ghat Kopar on Sunday 16th February 1913.
Conditions:—Teams of 6 any rank, 200, 500 and 600 Yards.
Officers commanding Cos. should submit entries to Adjt. by the 25th instant.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain, Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The Corps sports will be held on the Marine Lines ground on Saturday the 18th Instant, commencing at 4 p. m. Dress,—Optional.

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WILL GIVE YOU VIGOUR, VITALITY AND SUPERB MANHOOD.

This wonderful new Medicine quickly revitalizes the spinal nerve centres and creates new vital force.

DON'T STAY WEAK.

Don't be weak before your time. Obtain a bottle of "Osogen." It will quickly make you strong, vigorous and self-confident in everything. From the moment you take it you will feel the benefit of its Life-giving, Vitality-making power. It will renew your Vigour and Virility, give you new energy in place of that "worn-out" feeling and you will look, as well as feel, like a new man.

READ WHAT CELEBRITIES SAY.

Lady Knollys writes:
"Lady Knollys duly received the bottle of 'Osogen' sent some time ago. She required it for a case of Prostration following serious accident where **repeated attacks of exhaustion occurred**, needing close watching, and complicated by **Weak Heart, Malaria,** and **Lung Trouble.** So well did 'Osogen' answer, that after taking three or four small bottles, the patient has gained steadily, put on flesh and a healthy colour. Lady Knollys requests the 'Osogen' Company to send another bottle. This is to be used in a case of Inflammatory Rheumatism where the patient is reduced by much weakness and can scarcely walk. Lady Knollys will send this on with a personal letter of recommendation."

Major P. B. Lindsell writes:
"I have been very pleased with 'Osogen.' I was afraid that I was getting a bit too old for Alpine climbing, but a course of 'Osogen' seems to have renewed my strength, and I did a very big mountain yesterday without feeling overtired. Will you please send me two more large bottles?"

Dying of Premature Decay. Saved by "Osogen."
"You will be pleased to hear that God has wonderfully blessed your 'Osogen' to my dear father. He was dying of premature decay. **The doctor said that he had but a few hours to live,** and we were led to try 'Osogen' as a last resort. He improved quickly, and is now almost well. We are indeed thankful that he is still with us." Yours sincerely, Arthur V. Read, 20, Shaftesbury Road, Richmond.

Feels 10 years younger.
"'Osogen' is marvellous! After using only a little more than one bottle, I already **feel 10 years younger.**" W. Norrington, London, North.

"Osogen" is a combination of serum and Glycerophosphates—ingredients prescribed by many famous physicians, including Prof. Prince Tarkonhov (St. Petersburg) and Sir William Broadbent, K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.S., physician to his late Majesty, King Edward VII.

This amazing rejuvenator and restorative of the virile strength of youth is supplied to Royalty and is recognised as the world's most marvellous strength-renewing and curative remedy for

Loss of Vital Power	*Want of Confidence*
Nervous Debility	*Lassitude*
Weak Back	*Weak Memory*
Involuntary Blushing	*Neurasthenia*
Loss of Will Power	*Anæmia*
Want of Control	*Kidney Disorders*

FOR THE AGED OR PREMATURELY AGED FROM OVERWORK, ETC.

"Osogen" is of inestimable value to the aged or prematurely aged and weak from overwork or illness. Those easily fatigued can undergo the most strenuous exertion with ease, if a small quantity is taken before commencing work. When tired or worn out, a few drops quickly cause a return of energy and revival of spirits. So well is its efficacy now recognised that medical men prescribe "Osogen" as the new "tonic-without-reaction," for whilst it feeds the nerve centres (especially of Spinal Nerves) and makes you strong almost at once, no reaction ever follows its use as is the case with drug tonics. It literally creates new brain power and nerve force.

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If you have any difficulty in obtaining "Osogen," accept no substitute but send a postal order, and 3d. extra for postage, for one or more 2/9 or 11/- bottles from the Osogen Laboratories, 88/90, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

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The Tonic for Nervous and Bodily Weakness.

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Influenza.	*Nervousness.*	

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Acts like a charm in DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.
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Preserves, Beautifies, Restores, and strengthens, the hair and prevents it falling off or turning grey. Especially suited for ladies' and children's hair. It closely resembles the natural oil in the hair which Nature provides for its preservation; the want of it causes baldness. Golden colour for fair hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to 4 small), and 21s. Of stores, chemists, hairdressers, and Rowland's, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

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Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Sole Advertisement Agent in the United Kingdom, Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 80 Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.